"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are threatening and rain.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Wheat, 84; corn, 29½; cotton, 7¼.

FOREIGN.—The Sultan of Morocco has practically insulted the entire Diplomatic Corps in Tangier by telling them to mind their own business. Business in the East is greatly depressed, and the Clyde shipping interests are badly affected by the condition of trade. A duel with swords was fought publicly in Paris yesterday before at least 500 spectators. Bourke Cockran has been given a special audience by the Pope.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Tariff bill has been completed and will be reported to the House to-morrow.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will report to the Senate to-day, with amendments, the general arbitration treaty.

Mayor Strong yesterday issued an order removing Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker from office on charges of neglect of duty preferred and investigated last Summer. The Mayor's Secretary took the order of removal to Gov. Black for his approval. Along with it the Mayor sent a long letter, reciting the evidence sustaining the charges and explaining the reason why he had not taken action earlier.

Page 2.

Edward Lauterbach has been prevailed upon to reconsider his determination to give up the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee. He will be re-elected to-night.

A proclamation is to be issued by the foreign Admirals in Crete to-day, declaring the conditions on which autonomy will be granted to the island. The Cretans generally do not favor autonomy.

Page 3.

Robert Fitzsimmons yesterday defeated James J. Corbett in a prize fight at Carson City, Nev.

R. C. Leonard broke the record in bass fly casting yesterday at the Sportsmen's Exposition, making a cast of 101½ feet.

Page 4.

The office seekers are busy pressing their claims in Washington. Most of them appear confident of success in their applications for positions.

Miss Emilie Grace Briggs, the first woman to be graduated from a Presbyterian Theological School, received her rating at Union Seminary yesterday, standing second in the class. She is a daughter of Prof. Briggs.

The Brooklyn elevated and surface roads yesterday submitted terms which they suggest would be fair to them for the privilege of using the bridge. The subcommittee of the Bridge Trustees received the propositions, and will consider them again on Saturday.

West side property owners from below Seventieth Street, called on Mayor Strong to indorse Col. Waring's proposed dump at West Ninety-sixth Street. They complained against so much garbage from the district further north being carted through their streets.

Page 7.

Don Fermin Ferrer, a Spaniard at one time prominent in Nicaraguan affairs, died Tuesday at his home, 140 East Ninety-seventh Street.

Routine matters were considered by the Board of Education yesterday. The proposed new schedule of teachers' salaries was referred to the Committee on Instruction.

The one hundred and thirteenth anniversary dinner of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick last night at the Waldorf was the greatest banquet in the history of the organization.

The steamer Island of the Thingvalla Line, which arrived at Hoboken yesterday, had on board George Harbo and Frank Samuelson, the men who, last Summer, attempted to cross the Atlantic in a rowboat, sailing from New York.

About twenty members of the Chinese See Yup Society started for Washington yesterday to plead for their lives before the Chinese Minister. They have been condemned to death in China, on complaint of the Chinese Consul in San Francisco.

Convict Louis McCoy made repeated efforts at suicide in the Kings County Penitentiary. He set fire to himself with kerosene oil, and afterward tried hanging. When about to leap from the third tier to the pavement a fellow-convict grappled and struggled with him. They fell over the rail, a distance of twenty-four feet. They were unhurt.

Page 10.

The hearing concerning the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for permission to change the motive power of the lines in Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Avenues and the Belt Line, from horses to the underground trolley was continued before the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Page 12.

Citizens are already making preparations to attack the proposed new Finn bill at Albany.

Plans for the new Delmonico building, to be erected at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, were filed with the Building Department yesterday.

The top floor of the northeastern wing of Grammar School No. 61 was destroyed by fire yesterday. Most of the pupils were absent, and there was no excitement.

Gen. G. M. Dodge, Grand Marshal of the Grant Monument celebration to occur on April 27, gave out certain arrangements yesterday for the land parade. The committee in charge of the marine pageant met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment attended mass in the Cathedral yesterday in honor of St. Patrick, Archbishop Corrigan being the celebrant, and in the afternoon the regiment headed the St. Patrick's Day parade from Forty-second Street to Harlem.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission investigation concerning the complaint of the New York Produce Exchange against the Joint Traffic Association was continued yesterday. Among the witnesses examined were John P. Truesdell, Henry B. Hebert, and Anderson Fowler.

The report of the Police Commissioners on the condition of the department was furnished to the Mayor yesterday. The reforms accomplished by the present board and the work of the police in making arrests and enforcing the laws are reviewed at length. Argument is made against the continuance of the present bi-partisan four-headed Commission, and it is maintained that too much authority is conferred by the law on the Chief of Police. The report was authorized by three members of the board, President Roosevelt and Commissioners Grant and Andrews.

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DEFALCATION IN RICHMOND.

The Secretary of an Insurance Company Disappears.

RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—Mr. Frank D. Steger, the Secretary of the Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia, is short in his accounts over $35,000, and has left the city. Steger is a brother-in-law of ex-Congressman Tazewell Ellett, and one of the best-known society men here.

He had been connected with the Mutual for almost twenty years. The company's representatives give out to-night the statement that Steger's deficit amounts to over the sum named, and that his place has been filled. The Mutual is one of the oldest companies in this State, if not in the country. Steger was bonded by a Baltimore trust company for a comparatively small amount. The ex-Secretary's whereabouts are unknown to the public, though it is believed that his intimate friends are advised on that point.

He lived in good style, but it was not supposed that his expenditures exceeded his salary.

BURLEIGH IS DISCOURAGED.

Says the Legislature Is Ruining the Republican Party's Prospect in the State.

ALBANY, March 17.—Former Congressman Henry G. Burleigh of Washington County made a visit to the Legislature to-day. He came to attend the hearing on the Adirondack Forest bill, which is one of Gov. Black's pet measures. Mr. Burleigh is opposed to it as it now stands.

He told a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that he thought this Legislature was doing everything possible to deliver the State into Democratic hands at the earliest possible moment, and some of the things he thinks will help contribute to this end are the passage of the Greater New York bill without a more complete discussion of it; the passage of the Raines law amendments; the New York Police bill, and the Adirondack bill.

"I never saw anything like it," said Mr. Burleigh. "It looks as if the Republicans had deliberately started in to give the State to the Democrats. I never saw such proceedings in my life. I never before saw such a Legislature. They go like a flock of sheep. A little coterie of them get together down in New York Sunday afternoons and decide what legislation shall and shall not be enacted during the coming week. A majority of them have no more to do with the making of the laws than I do.

"You take this Adirondack bill. The part that I am opposed to is that which allows the State to take land by condemnation proceedings. It is wrong. Suppose I own 10,000 acres of land up in the Adirondacks, and 5,000 of it is timber land such as the State wants. It is proposed to let the State take this without my consent when the taking of 5,000 may destroy the value of the other 5,000, which has no timber on it, and which the State does not want. The bill ought to be amended so that the first thing done in the matter of Adirondack lands should be to investigate the Webb purchase. There is one consolation in this present bill, however. If the purchases are made on the same basis as the Webb purchase, which amounted to $600,000, there will not be much real timber land taken."

The Greater New York Bill.

"What do you think of the Greater New York bill?"

"Well, I am opposed to it, or at any rate, I am opposed to passing it in such a rush as is proposed. I am wearing a suit of clothes that Senator 'Joe' Mullin paid for on a bet I made that this State would go 200,000 Republican last Fall. If I can find him here to-day, I will make him another bet of a suit of clothes that the Greater New York will go Democratic by 50,000 next Fall. Why, there is no more show of electing a Republican Mayor there than there is of carrying Texas. I have been in New York recently, and I did not find a man who could make any decent claim that the Greater New York is going to be a Republican city. They do not want the charter as it stands.

"Then there is this Police bill, which Lauterbach has proposed. Why, that is against the whole policy of home rule to which the Republican Party in this State is committed. If they crowd through any such bill as that, the people up the State will not tolerate it. Supposing they have a row on hand in the New York Police Board. Albany is no place to settle it. What kind of a proposition is it, anyhow? Take the governing of New York City away from that city and locate it 150 miles up the river? Why, that is one of the worst measures that I ever heard of to be proposed by men that claim to have any knowledge of the sentiment of the people of this State.

The Raines Amendments.

"I do not believe in these proposed Raines amendments. The idea of putting clubs on the same basis as saloons, making them pay the same tax, and subjecting them to the investigations of these special agents is outrageous. It will not do any real good, and it is mighty bad from the standpoint of party politics.

"This Legislature has apparently gone so far in the way of its reckless course that it cannot be stopped. I hope it will kill the Brackett bill, which proposes to increase the number of Railroad Commissioners to five. If it were going into the business of increasing the commissions to give places to all the men that want them, it ought to have at least one Railroad Commissioner to each judicial district.

"If this Legislature will only keep on as it has begun, it will find out about next Fall, when it comes time to elect another House, just exactly what 'intolerant clamor' means."

A Steamboat War Averted.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 17.—The threatened steamboat war between the lines of the Poughkeepsie Transportation Company and the Romer & Tremper Company of Rondout, has been averted through the personal efforts of Capt. Brinckerhoff of the Poughkeepsie Line, who, it is said, gave up the New Hamburgh landing of his company, and paid $25,000 as the price of peace for twenty years. Except, as noted, both lines will continue to do business as in the past.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains; it is highest on the North Carolina coast, and it is relatively low in the Upper Mississippi Valley, but lowest northwest of Montana.

The indications are that rain will prevail on the Atlantic coast and from the lake region southward to the Gulf States, and the weather will be generally fair in the Missouri Valley, and thence southward to Texas. The temperature will rise from New England and the Middle Atlantic States westward over the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region and southward to North Carolina.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—TIMES. 1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	30	20	23
6 A. M.	29	17	21
9 A. M.	28	21	23
12 M.	32	31	36
4 P. M.	38	43	40
6 P. M.	36	42	41
9 P. M.	33	38	40
12 P. M.	31	37	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....32¾
Weather Bureau.....31
Corresponding date, 1896.....32
Corresponding date for last 20 years...36

TARIFF BILL IS READY

It Probably Will Be Reported to the House To-morrow—Slight Changes Are Made.

NO CHECK UPON IMPORTS.

Chairman Dingley Says Any Effort to Suspend the Operation of the Present Law Would Be Futile—Wool Men Are Dissatisfied.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Tariff bill will be reported to the House on Friday.

This was the conclusion reached by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee at their meeting to-day. The only other matter of importance agreed upon was in transferring all asphalt and bitumen to the dutiable list. Some crude forms of these articles are now on the free list. The rate was fixed at $1.50 a ton on asphalt not dried and not advanced in any way. A duty of $3 a ton was placed on asphalt in its more advanced stages. The purpose of placing asphalt on the dutiable list was principally because more revenue was needed and for the further reason that all the importations are controlled by one company, which the committee understands is receiving a large figure from the sale of the commodity. Several hours were spent in making verbal amendments to the bill and correcting the phraseology. There will be a meeting of the full committee to-morrow.

Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee laughs at the persistent report that the House is to be asked to pass a resolution in separate form to check importations by those who desire to anticipate the changes of duty on goods that may now enter at lower rates than those proposed by the new bill. A bill or resolution of that sort would open up the tariff debate in the Senate, whatever it might do in the House, and if the discussion was upon wool it would be a very earnest one. Any disposition that there may be in the Senate to obstruct would be developed by a resolution fixing a limit for the application of existing duties, and Mr. Dingley is aware that such a course would not be helpful.

There are many who are far from satisfied with the rates reported by the Ways and Means Committee The carpetmakers of Philadelphia object to the duties on carpet wools as too high, and think that the rates on carpets are not high enough. There is not much fear among the Republicans concerning the fate of the bill in the Senate, but in securing votes to pass it, it is assumed that concessions will be made that will distort the bill and make it plain that increased duties have been obtained in order that the measure may get through at all.

JAMAICA WANTS RECIPROCITY.

Determined to Secure It with This Nation if Possible.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 11.—The elected representatives of the people of this island are united in their determination to leave no stone unturned to secure closer and more satisfactory trade relations with the United States. Some years ago an effort was made to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, but the British Government quashed it in the bud. Now the attempt is going to be repeated.

On Saturday the telegraph brought the outline of President McKinley's inaugural speech, and especially of that portion relating to the tariff, including the renewal of reciprocity. On Monday, J. T. Palache, the leader on the elective side of the House—or Legislative Council—gave notice of the following resolution, which was greeted with unanimous cheers on his side, and with the dignified acquiescence of silence by the Government side:

"That a humble address be presented from the Legislative Council of Jamaica to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying that the Government of Jamaica may be permitted to enter into a reciprocal commercial trade with the United States of America, and that her Majesty's Ministers be respectfully requested to use their best offices to negotiate and perfect such treaty. And that a committee of this council be appointed to prepare the address, consisting of the honorable the Attorney General, the honorable the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Col. Ward, the Hon. Dr. Pringle, and the honorable members of St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas, and Manchester."

The city newspapers have already begun to discuss the renewal of the proposal in most favorable terms. The general belief is that the permission sought will be granted.

BOTH PARTIES SUE FOR DIVORCE

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos A. Hitchcock in a Legal Race.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 17.—An interesting divorce case is to be heard at the March term of court now in session in this city. It is a petition filed for a bill of separation of Mrs. Emiline Knapp, daughter of Mr. Joseph Knapp of Peekskill, N. Y., aged 35 years, from her husband Carlos A. Hitchcock of Washington, D. C., a wealthy man, formerly of Pittsford, Vt., whose age is 75 years. The marriage was the result a matrimonial advertisement published by Mr. Hitchcock in 1891.

The petition was filed on the wife's learning of a suit for absolute divorce having been instituted against her in the courts of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hitchcock was formerly a successful merchant of Pittsford, in this county, Sheriff of the county, Postmaster, and member of the Legislature, and is an intimate friend of United States Senator Proctor.

Testimony in Mr. Hitchcock's suit was taken last week in Brooklyn, where Nathan T. Sprague, President of the Sprague National Bank; James Taylor, James Knapp, and other former citizens of Brandon, Vt., now reside, and where the woman once lived.

Mr. Hitchcock sets up in his petition that previous to her marriage to him the defendant had married another man, and that she had also been the common-law wife of a resident of Brooklyn. The testimony taken in Brooklyn is said to be corroborative of the allegations in Mr. Hitchcock's petition.

The same testimony will also be used in the case pending in this State by Mr. Hitchcock in resisting the wife's petition for separation. It is a race to see who will "get in first."

Diver Brodie Williams Killed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 17.—Brodie Williams, a professional high diver, broke his neck to-night and died instantly while making a dive at Palm Beach.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY

The Senate Committee Will Report It To-day with Several Important Amendments.

OSCAR NOT TO BE UMPIRE.

Senate to Determine What Questions Shall Be Arbitrated—"Jurists of Repute" and Not Supreme Court Justices to be Arbitrators.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations spent two hours this morning in the consideration of the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, and then ordered a favorable report to be made to the Senate to-morrow, with amendments in line with those indicated in previous dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Much of the public criticism against the action of the committee during the last session was due to the alleged fact that the committee had made the convention practically a mere shell. The amendment to the first article, that no question relative to the foreign or domestic policy of either party should be included, which was previously given such prominence, has disappeared entirely. The same result, however, is reached in a different manner.

The designation of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway as the umpire has been stricken out, as has been all reference to the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States as members of the tribunal established under the treaty. In place of the designation of the Supreme Court Justices it is stipulated that "jurists of repute" shall be named by the President to act as arbitrators.

The chief amendment to the convention is found in the clause which reserves to the United States the sanction of the whole treaty-making power in deciding what questions shall be submitted to arbitration. The provision will make it necessary for the President to submit to the Senate for its approval or disapproval all questions intended to be submitted to the arbitral court. The committee has acted in the belief that it simply has reserved to this Government the identical power reserved by Great Britain, which under the treaty decides through its Premier what questions shall be arbitrated.

Under the British form of Government one man alone, the Premier, acting for the Crown, determines all matters of this sort, and is the sole treaty-making power of the nation. There is, under this general treaty, no deviation from the universal rule of the British Government.

Reasoning thus, the Senate committee sees no reason why there should be any change in the practices—based upon the stipulations of the written Constitution—that have governed treaty questions in this country since the foundation of the Government. In other words, according to the committee's theory, both powers are made equal, and the subsequent proceedings under the treaty, after it shall have been ratified, will proceed according to the laws of the respective Governments of the contracting parties.

Under the treaty, as thus amended, the Senate relinquishes none of the prerogatives given it by the Constitution. By ratifying this treaty, it will indorse and subscribe to the doctrine of universal arbitration, to which the United States stands pledged, and then leave all questions as to details connected with the submission of specific subjects to the constituted authorities of both countries.

Acting Chairman Davis will urge speedy action in the Senate. It is likely that much of the time during the next two weeks will be spent in executive session. Pending the arrival of the tariff bill in the Senate, the treaty will be discussed, and it is the confident expectation of the committee that it will be able to have the convention out of the way by the 1st of April.

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Changes in Pastorships That Will Probably Be Made.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 17.—Owing to the many changes in pastorates, much interest is taken in the coming New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which will be held in the Highland Avenue Church, at Sing Sing, beginning on Wednesday, April 7. Bishop Merrill will preside.

The most important appointment to be made is that of pastor of the new St. Paul's Church, at Eighty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, New York, which is approaching completion. The chapel will be dedicated in a few days, and the church, which is to cost $300,000, will be finished in the Fall, free from debt, and amply endowed. It will probably be the finest Methodist Church in the world. The present pastor, the Rev. Dr. Longacre, will retire on account of ill health. He receives a salary of $8,000. Rumor has it that his successor will be the Rev. Dr. George Eckman of Morristown, N. J.

The Rev. J. M. King, pastor of Union Church, New York, will become Secretary of the Society for the Protection of American Institutions, and will be succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Clark Wright of Morrisania; the Rev. E. Tipple, D. D., of Grace Church, New York, will succeed the Rev. Emery J. Haynes of St. James's Church, New York. The latter, it is said, will retire from active work.

It is expected that the Rev. P. M. Walters will succeed Dr. Tipple of Grace Church, One Hundred and Third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue; the Rev. C. H. Halla of Catskill is to succeed the Rev. Dr. Belcher as pastor of the Bedford Avenue Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman will remain in charge of the Metropolitan Temple, New York; the Rev. A. E. Barnett will leave Ardsley and become pastor of the Washington Heights Church; the Rev. F. B. Davenport of Central Church, Yonkers, will go abroad to study several years in the German universities, and no successor to him has yet been named.

The Rev. G. H. Gregory, pastor of St. James's Church, Kingston, will retire from the ministry and will be succeeded by a divine from Dayton, Ohio. Cavalry Church of New York and the Washington Street Church of this city are all at sea about a pastor, each having called two candidates, but in both cases the official boards of the churches where the candidates are serving refuse to let them go. Dr. Kendig, the present pastor of Cavalry Church, will retire.

The Rev. W. A. Mackey leaves the Rhinebeck Church and the Rev. T. H. E. Richards the Rhinecliff Church. Their successors have not been chosen. The Rev. E. Lewis of Wappinger's Falls will go to Catskill; the Rev. Stephen White will leave Goshen, and the Rev. Mr. Reynolds will remain at Highland. All changes are subject to the approval of the Bishop. As a rule he does not interfere when both parties are satisfied.

CRETAN BLOCKADE BEGUN

All the Ports in the Island Strictly Guarded by the Warships of the Powers.

THOSE OF GREECE STILL OPEN.

War Feeling in Athens Not Prevalent Among the Influential People—Peaceful Solution of the Trouble Possible.

LONDON, March 17.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Athens, under to-day's date, saying that a strict blockade of Cretan ports began to-day. The blockading of the Greek ports, the dispatch says, will, judging from present appearances, not begin for some time.

The writer of the dispatch gives details of the state of anarchy that prevails at Candia and Retimo, where, it is stated, the Mussulmans are looting the property of the Christians. The writer further says that the refugees who have arrived at Candia from Paphae are being seriously ill treated.

The departure of the Crown Prince for Thessaly has, it is said, been delayed for fear that it might cause dangerous excitement in the army. It is stated that another band of insurgents, numbering 1,000 men, has entered Macedonia.

Despite the prevailing impression that war is imminent the dispatch says there is reason to believe that an earnest desire exists in influential circles that a peaceful solution of the difficulty may be reached.

The unthinking multitude has caught the war fever in its worst form, but those who are able to reflect upon the consequences of the costly mobilization of troops and a prolonged struggle and rigorous blockade regard the future with profound misgivings.

TURKEY WILLING TO SELL CRETE.

But the Powers Put a Stop to Her Negotiations with Greece.

LONDON, March 17.—The Byron Society of London learns that the agent of the Sultan at Athens offered to withdraw the Turkish garrisons in Crete and assign the island to Greece, provided the suzerainty of Turkey be recognized by the payment of an annual tribute. Greece and the Moslems in Crete, it is said, were entirely willing to agree to these conditions, but the powers suddenly put a stop to the negotiations.

It is believed in Athens that the German and Austrian diplomats at Constantinople have thwarted the plan of Lord Salisbury and M. Hanotaux in favor of direct negotiations between the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Greece.

The Standard to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Canea saying the seventeen French and Italian officers started this afternoon for the camp of Col. Vassos, commanding the Greek army of occupation, for the purpose of informing him that the Admirals of the foreign war vessels had decided to prevent all further communication between the Greek Government and the Greek forces in Crete, and that a strict blockade of the island would be enforced from to-day.

Reports received here from Canea concur in the statement that Col. Vassos, the Commander of the Greek troops in Crete, is strongly entrenched in the mountains of Sphakia and that he has an abundance of stores, which will enable him to ignore the blockade of the powers.

ROME TALK ON THE CABINET.

A Papal Organ Rejoices Over the Preferment of a Catholic.

ROME, March 17.—The Osservatore Romano, a Papal organ, publishes an article commenting upon the nomination of Joseph McKenna as Attorney General in the Cabinet of President McKinley, in which the paper makes the assertion that McKenna is the first Catholic who has been nominated a Cabinet Minister of the United States since the foundation of the American Republic.

MR. BAYARD STARTS FOR PARIS

A Large Crowd of Friends See Him Off from London.

LONDON, March 17.—Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, with his family, started for Paris at 11 o'clock this morning, leaving Charing Cross station for Dover in a special saloon carriage.

A large gathering of friends assembled at the station to see them off and presented them with bouquets of lilies of the valley and other flowers.

For some time before their departure there was a general farewell handshaking and exchange of good wishes.

ANOTHER AMERICAN RELEASED.

Oscar Cespedes Freed on Condition That He Leave Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Secretary Sherman has received a cablegram from Consul General Lee, dated late yesterday, saying: "Oscar Cespedes, a native of Key West, is released from Cabanas on condition that he leave the island."

Oscar Cespedes is No. 40 on the State Department list of Americans in prison, and the following information regarding him is in that list: "Twenty years, native of Key West; captured without arms in insurgent hospital near Zapata, about Sept. 5, 1896; imprisoned at San Severino, Fort Matanzas; question of competency between military and civil jurisdiction decided in favor of military; case pending."

FLOODS IN ARKANSAS.

Thousands of Cattle Drowned in the High Water.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 17.—The destruction to property in Arkansas from high water and rains is unprecedented. Reports reaching here to-night from the section covered by the White, Ouachita, Little Red, and Black Rivers all say these streams are bank full, and in many places have submerged the country for miles in every direction. People are fleeing to higher ground, in many instances leaving their stock and household goods to the mercy of the floods.

Gov. Jones has received many appeals for aid and will convene the Legislature within the next ten days to take action on the matter.

All the streams in this section of the State are higher than ever before, and rain has been falling throughout this territory for the last twenty-four hours. Business is practically at a standstill everywhere. At least 10,000 horses, hogs, and cattle have perished so far in the high water.

$10,000 FOR A CUP OF WATER.

Offer of William R. Maps of Long Branch, Who Died Yesterday—Made to His Physician.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 17.—William Russell Maps, President of the Long Branch Banking Company and one of the best-known and richest men in Monmouth County, died at his residence, in Broadway, this morning, from stricture of the oesophagus.

In his dying moments Mr. Maps offered his physician $10,000 for such relief as would enable him to drink a cup of water.

Mr. Maps was eighty-seven years of age, and was estimated to be worth over $300,000. His family consists of three married daughters, one being the wife of Dr. Thomas Hanlon, President of the Pennington Seminary.

HE BURIED BOOTH.

Death of John Parshall a Veteran, at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17.—John Parshall, an ex-soldier, died very suddenly to-day of heart failure.

Parshall was one of the six men intrusted with the final disposition of the body of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, all of whom registered an oath never to reveal Booth's last resting place.

Five of these soldiers are now dead and the secret so far has been religiously kept.

Parshall was a member of the Alexander expedition sent to Utah to compel Brigham Young to vacate his office.

WILL WORK IN THE SLUMS.

Prof. Ewing of Wabash College to Establish a Social Settlement.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., March 17.—Prof. Addison A. Ewing of Wabash College and Mrs. Ewing removed to-day from the fashionable precincts of College Hill to the slums of "Gosse Nibble," a disreputable quarter of the town, where the bulk of the population is abjectly poor and densely ignorant, and where half a dozen "barrel houses" have thrived on the patronage of the depraved.

Prof. Ewing will establish a social settlement in this section, and with his wife will endeavor to effect the reformation of the people.

Prof. Ewing last year was an instructor in Amherst College, and came to Wabash to assume the Chair of Logic and Oratory. Just before coming here he married an accomplished New England girl. After arriving here they at once became society leaders. They have given up their social connections, even resigning from the clubs of which they were members.

$25,000 FIRE AT LAKEWOOD.

Three Buildings Burned, Two of Which Contained Stores.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 17.—A fire that threatened the business portion of the village early this morning destroyed the business and apartment house owned by James H. Todd, at the corner of Clifton Avenue and First Street; the Oriental store, owned by Ivins Thompson, and leased to Lufty Brothers of Asbury Park, and the dwelling occupied by Mr. Thompson and owned by Mrs. M. E. Townsend. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

The cause of the fire, which was discovered at 12:30 o'clock in the one-story kitchen of the Townsend house, is not known. J. H. Todd's loss on building, stock of clothing, and furniture is $12,000. Lufty Brothers' Oriental store contained a stock of embroideries, rugs, and Eastern curios valued at $7,000, all of which was destroyed. The loss on Mrs. Townsend's dwelling property is estimated at $6,000.

The fire was watched by a crowd of hotel guests and cottagers, who stood about in comfortable wraps.

"NEW JOURNALISM" REBUKED.

A Syracuse Club Resolves Not to Patronize Sensational Papers.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 17.—A stunning rebuke to two papers which are the leading exponents of the "new journalism" was administered by the Current Events Club, one of the leading social and literary organizations of this city, at their meeting on Monday night. The action is along the lines of the crusade which has been undertaken in other cities against the disgusting sensationalism exemplified by the New York World and the New York Journal.

The club refuses to further patronize these papers, and pledges its members to endeavor to persuade others to do the same. Bishop F. D. Huntington of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York is one of the prominent members of the club, and the meeting was held at his home. The club adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the interest of righteousness and a purer journalism, we, the members of the Current Events Club of Syracuse, N. Y., refuse to patronize personally The New York World and The New York Journal, and that we will use our influence to persuade others to do the same, so long as the above papers continue to traffic so largely in questionable sensation and so grossly offend the better taste of the community.

RUBBER WORKERS ALARMED.

The Epidemic in Lambertville, N. J., Causing a Panic.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., March 17.—The epidemic which is sweeping through this place, taking for its victims, as yet, only employes of the rubber mills, claimed three fresh victims to-day. Five have died this week, and three more cases of sickness reported to-day makes the total of those now sick fifty-two. Those who died to-day were Jeremiah Layhen, Rancel Cole, and Michael Riordan.

The employes of the rubber mills are in a state of panic, and many of them declare that they will not return to work in the mills until the disease has died out. They say the continued spread of the disease is too much for them, and they fear that to return to work would cause all to be further endangered. The mill is to reopen for work to-morrow, having been shut down so that the employes could attend the funerals of those who had died before to-day. There are now several cases in which the victims are likely to die at any time. Others are growing worse.

The trouble is generally supposed to be typhoid fever, resulting from impure drinking water, but there are those who maintain that the disease comes from the rubber, and that while in many respects it resembles typhoid, there are marked divergences from the usual symptoms.

MAYOR REMOVES PARKER

An Order Issued Sustaining the Charge that the Police Commissioner Neglected His Duty.

PAPERS SENT TO GOV. BLACK.

The Accusations Were Made and Investigated Last Summer, but Action was Delayed—If Approved by the Governor It May End the Deadlock.

Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker was yesterday removed from his office by Mayor Strong. The Mayor gave out his order of removal at 6 o'clock last night, together with a copy of the letter which he sent to Gov. Black announcing the removal and giving his reasons for it.

The Mayor's secretary, Job E. Hedges, started for Albany on the 4:30 train to place the papers in the case in the hands of Gov. Black, whose approval is necessary under the law before the Mayor's action becomes effective. Soon after Mr. Hedges's departure a messenger was dispatched from the Mayor's office to serve the order of removal and a copy of the letter to Gov. Black on Commissioner Parker at his residence, 20 East Twenty-ninth Street.

This is the most important removal of a city official since 1886, when Mayor Grace removed Rollin M. Squire as Commissioner of Public Works, and the removal was approved by Gov. Hill.

Mayor Strong removed Commissioner Parker on the charges of neglect of duty which were preferred against him early last Summer. The hearing upon the charges began in the Mayor's office on June 11. The Mayor has withheld his decision on the charges ever since, and at one time Mr. Parker talked of bringing a mandamus proceeding to secure a decision from the Mayor.

Since the announcement of Mr. Lauterbach's plans for the passage of a Greater New York Police bill to remove from office the entire present board, many of the Mayor's friends have urged him to remove Mr. Parker on the old charges, and thereby place the responsibility in the matter upon Gov. Black.

Last week a committee of the City Club, headed by Wheeler H. Peckham, called on the Mayor and preferred charges against both Commissioners Parker and Grant for their action on the charges against Chief of Police Conlin. The general impression last night was that, in view of the action of the Mayor on the old charges against Mr. Parker, there will be no trial of the charge against Police Commissioner Grant.

Should Gov. Black give his approval to the Mayor's removal of Mr. Parker, the Mayor will immediately appoint a new Commissioner, who will work in harmony with President Roosevelt and Commissioner Andrews, and thus, it is claimed, the long-standing dead-lock in the board will be broken.

The action of the Mayor gives the Police situation an entirely new aspect.

Mayor Strong would say nothing about the removal further than that the whole matter was contained in the official papers.

President Roosevelt had a long conference with the Mayor on Tuesday, and it is reported that the Mayor then informed him that he would remove Mr. Parker yesterday.

THE ORDER OF REMOVAL.

A Charge of Neglect of Duty Upheld in Three Counts.

The official order of removal, which is based on a charge of neglect of duty, approved by the Mayor, is as follows:

Mayor's Office,
New York, March 17, 1897.

I, William L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby certify that by virtue of the power vested in me by Section 108 of Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, entitled, "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New York," have this day, after an opportunity to him afforded to be heard, removed Andrew D. Parker from the office of Police Commissioner of the City of New York.

The cause of his removal is that he has neglected his duties as Police Commissioner.

First—In that, on the 23d day of September, 1895, the Board of Police, at a meeting at which he was present, adopted a resolution substantially in the following words:

"Resolved, That a regular meeting of the board shall be held on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week at 10 o'clock A. M."

That between the 1st day of October, 1895, and the 31st day of March, 1896, there were held by the Board of Police, under the foregoing resolution, forty-six stated meetings, of which the said Andrew D. Parker attended at only twenty-three, and he neglected and failed to attend any of the remaining twenty-three of the said stated meetings.

And that by reason of his repeated absence from the meetings of said Board of Police and his persistent and continuous neglect and refusal to meet and act with said board, the public business intrusted to said board was greatly impeded.

Second—In this: That from time to time a great number of complaints are received by the Board of Police from citizens and others, which, by action of the board, are referred to the Chief of Police or other officers of the Police Department for investigation and report to said board.

That for the orderly and convenient transaction of the business of said board it was, before the month of November, 1895, arranged and agreed by and between the members of said board, and became and was an established practice of the said Board of Police prior to and for the month of November, 1895, that all such reports from the said Chief of Police or other officer of the Police Department should be delivered to one of the Police Commissioners, whose duty it was to examine the same and either answer the complaints or recommend such action thereon by the Board of Police as to him should seem proper

That during the said month of November, 1895, the said Andrew D. Parker did receive a great number of said reports for examination and recommendation thereon, but he failed and neglected to examine the same or to make recommendations to the Board of Police regarding the same, and thereby many of said complaints remained unacted upon and unredressed, and the Police Department became chargeable with neglect of duty and with failure to properly enforce the law.

Third—In this: That in order to facilitate the business of the Board of Police, it is and has been the custom to appoint certain committees to attend to special subjects and

make recommendations thereon to the board.

That it has been and is the custom among the members of the said board that the Chairman of each of said committees shall take the actual charge of the business of the committee of which he is Chairman.

That the said Andrew D. Parker was from about the 6th day of May, 1895, and for a long time thereafter, and down to the time of trial, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions of the said board, and that he has neglected and failed to perform the duties of Chairman of said committee, and has failed and neglected to investigate applications for pensions and to make reports thereon to the Board of Police.

W. L. STRONG.

MAYOR STRONG TO GOV. BLACK.

A Review of the Specifications and Evidence Against Mr. Parker.

This is the Mayor's letter to the Governor:

Mayor's Office,
NEW YORK, March 17, 1897.

To His Excellency Frank S. Black, Governor of the State of New York:

Sir: On or about the first day of June, 1896, information reached me which caused me to believe it to be my duty to prefer charges against Andrew D. Parker, a Police Commissioner of the City of New York.

Thereupon, as provided by Section 108 of Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, entitled "An Act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New York," I prepared, signed, and caused to be served upon the said Andrew D. Parker a certain charge and specifications, a copy of which is hereby inclosed, marked Schedule "A," together with a notice that an opportunity would be afforded him to be heard in the Mayor's office on the 11th day of June, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, as to why he should not be removed from the office of Police Commissioner on the grounds stated in said charge and specifications.

Upon the said 11th day of June, 1896, the said Andrew D. Parker and his counsel appeared before me at the Mayor's office, and being asked by me what he had to say to the said charge and specifications, he said that he did not admit either the charge or the specifications.

I thereupon proceeded to take testimony thereon, and caused the same to be taken down, and I inclose a copy of the same marked Schedule "B."

From the testimony so taken before me, I became convinced that the charge against the said Andrew D. Parker, and the first, second, and third specifications thereof, were true, and had been sufficiently proved.

Absent from Meetings.

1. It appeared from the said testimony that during six months, between the 1st day of October, 1895, and the 31st day of March, 1896, the Board of Police held forty-six stated meetings, from half of which Commissioner Parker was absent.

At these numerous meetings from which he was absent many important matters of public business were discussed and considered by the board, and many matters of importance were acted upon by the board.

There were also eighteen special meetings of the board during the same period, at ten of which Commissioner Parker was present, and from eight of which he was absent, but no proof was given of the actual service of notice of these special meetings upon him.

I consider this systematic neglect to attend the meetings of the board to be a failure to perform the most necessary and vital duty for which a Police Commissioner is appointed.

The Police Department is governed by a board composed of four men, who, individually, have no power and can perform no official act except as a board. Everything that the Commissioners can do outside of the meeting of the board is by way of preparation for their official action in such meeting.

The public is entitled to have the vote of every member of the board upon the matters which come before it for action, and it is entitled to have every member of the board present at the discussion and deliberation of the board upon its action, in order that harmonious action may result from the comparison of individual views and faithful efforts to reconcile individual differences.

These duties Mr. Parker has plainly failed to perform, and, in my judgment, from that failure most serious and injurious consequences to the department have resulted.

Pension Applicants Neglected.

2. It appeared also from the testimony that immediately after entering upon his office, on the 6th day of May, 1895, Commissioner Parker was appointed by the board Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and that down to the time of the hearing before me he had remained the Chairman of the said Committee on Pensions.

At the time of his appointment there were some eight or ten applications for pensions and increase of pensions pending before the Committee on Pensions. Between that time and the 1st day of October following thirty-six additional applications for pensions were filed. In the ordinary course of the routine business of the department these were transmitted to the Superintendent, and by him to his subordinates for investigation and report, and the reports by the Superintendent were made thereon and transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Pensions within a few days after the applications were respectively filed.

No action whatsoever was taken upon any of these applications by the Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and no attention whatever was paid to them by him until after the 4th day of October, 1895, when the other member of the board, finding that the applications for pensions had been entirely neglected, requested Commissioner Grant, the other member of the Committee on Pensions, to take them up and to investigate and report upon them.

He did so, and from time to time during the months of October, November, December, and January following, upon Commissioner Grant's investigation and report, the various applications were acted upon by the board, and were either granted or denied.

That this delay was injurious to the applicants for pensions cannot be doubted. The practice of the Police Board was, upon allowing a pension, to fix upon some date, subsequent to the death of the member of the force to whose widow or to whose family it was allowed, from which the pension should be allowed to them.

The actual payment of the pension was never made until the first day of the quarter succeeding the time when the board acted in allowing a pension. Thus, the first payment under a pension allowed during the first quarter of the year would be April 1; payment of all pensions allowed during the second quarter would commence on the 1st day of July; upon those allowed during the third quarter payment would commence on the 1st of October, and upon those allowed during the quarter which commenced on the 1st of October, payment would commence on the 1st of January in the year following.

The result of the delay was that no one of the applicants for pensions during this period in 1895 received any pension money until the 1st day of January, 1896.

Hardship to a Widow.

The injustice of this may be illustrated by the case of Mary E. Corey. Her husband, John F. Corey, a patrolman, died April 13, 1895, leaving her destitute with five children, all of them under twelve years of age. She applied for a pension, and her application is indorsed as referred to the Committee on Pensions on May 10, 1895.

The Acting Chief of Police reported on the application May 28, 1895. No further attention was given the matter until she wrote to the Board of Police again on the 3d day of August, 1895, begging for action. In this letter she said:

"Sirs: Having buried my husband on May 2, 1895, a patrolman of the New York police force for twelve years, and being left almost destitute with five children, the oldest eleven and the youngest four years old, I made application to your Honorable board during May for a widow's pension, and not having heard concerning the same, thought that I would address you again. Will you kindly attend to this, as it would be a blessing for me to get the pension in October."

This letter was referred to the Committee on Pensions on the 7th day of August, 1895. Still no action was taken upon the application, until after the 4th day of October, when Commissioner Grant took the matter up, investigated it, and reported on it.

On the 26th day of November, 1895, more than six months after the application, the board granted a pension, dating it back to July, 1895, and on the 1st day of the following January, that is, ten months after the death of the patrolman, his widow and children commenced to receive pension money.

Prompt action upon such applications is important, not only to those who are ultimately entitled to such pension, but to those also, whose applications are to be denied. They are entitled to know whether they will receive pensions or not.

The general effect, however, of this Commissioner's course of conduct is more important than the individual wrongs which it involved.

The pension system of the Police Department is of the highest importance, and the effect upon the force, of continuous neglect and indifference in according the benefits of the system to those who are entitled to them, must necessarily be distressing and disheartening.

The members of the force are constantly called upon to face danger and death. The confidence that whatever may be the result to themselves, their families will meet with prompt and cheerful relief from the pension fund provided for that purpose, is no slight element in the ready and fearless performance of their duties.

Cases like Mrs. Corey's will not pass unnoticed by the members of the police force. From the total failure to act at all upon any applications for so long a period, a distinct, positive, and injurious impression must have been communicated to the entire force.

Complaints Not Examined.

3. It also appeared that, after the appointment of the present Board of Police in May, 1895, there was a widespread impression among the people of the city that complaints concerning the administration and conduct of the police in the various precincts would be listened to and would receive attention from the new board, for, after that board came in, there was a very great increase in the number of communications of that description.

It had been the custom of the board to read such communications aloud at the meetings of the board, but they became so numerous that, in August, 1895, an arrangement was made among the Commissioners at a meeting, Commissioner Parker being present at the meeting and taking part in the arrangement, that the Commissioners should take these complaints individually, examine them and report about them; the several Commissioners, taking the complaints monthly in rotation.

Mr. Parker's turn to take the complaints was reached in November, 1895. From day to day during that month fifty-six or more separate complaints were received and sent to him for such action, together with the reports of the precinct officers upon each statement mentioned in the complaints. These complaints were, most of them, either directly or indirectly, of misconduct or omission on the part of these very precinct officers or of violations of law which these officers ought probably to have prevented. These papers were received by Mr. Parker's official clerk and called to his attention, but he neither examined nor reported on them, nor paid any attention to them, until, in the month of February following, Commissioner Roosevelt having received several communications from persons who found fault because their complaints had received no attention, sent for the papers and himself performed the duties which had been assigned to Mr. Parker in the previous November. Since that time the other members of the board have continued to perform this duty and Commissioner Parker has taken no part in it.

These complaints were, to a great extent, of but trifling consequence, and it is probable that in many cases a mention of the complaints to the precinct officers were sufficient to bring about the remedy of the evil complained of.

That does not, however, excuse the total neglect of supervision and the total indifference to the complaints of citizens which was exhibited by Commissioner Parker.

Public Confidence Shaken.

Individual complaints may be unimportant, but it is of the highest importance that the public should feel—and rightly feel—that when they complain to the Board of Police of the conduct of police officers they will receive proper attention from the board itself. If the board is to refer such complaints to the officers complained of or to their associates, and never look at them again, or inquire what has been done about them, there would soon be an end to all public expectation of securing redress of abuses by appeal to the Police Board.

Such complaints distinctly call for the exercise of the supervision of the Governing Board. The performance of that duty in regard to all the November complaints was absolutely and totally neglected; the neglect is chargeable to Commissioner Parker.

4. The accused Commissioner endeavored to excuse his various neglects of duty by saying that he was, in fact, engaged for a large part of the time in familiarizing himself with the affairs and personnel of the Police Department; that he passed a great deal of time at the department Headquarters, and devoted much labor and attention to the subjects of transfers and appointments in conjunction with the Superintendent and the Chief of the Detective Bureau.

In my opinion, this furnished no excuse. It is true that an administrative officer of considerable importance is entitled to exercise a certain measure of discretion as to the time and manner of performing his duties, but no officer has a discretion to refrain from the substantial performance of the duty imposed upon him by law.

Commissioner Parker was charged by law to act as a member of the Police Board; he cannot excuse his failure to do so by saying that he considered it better to act apart from the board as an individual, nor, when specific duties had been imposed upon him by the board of which he was a member, and with his assent, can he excuse his nonperformance of them by saying that he considered it better to do something else.

Dissension in the Board.

There is still another consideration presented by this attempted defense.

The peculiar constitution of the Police Board, which is composed of four members, and which to secure efficiency must act as a unit, makes harmony and united action in that board much more important than it is in ordinary bodies where a majority can always rule. It is therefore especially incumbent upon members of that board to use every possible effort to act together and in harmony. Without sincere and effective effort in that behalf by every member of the board, dissension and paralysis of administration is the necessary result.

Another peculiar feature of this department is that if there be dissension among the members of the board, one Commissioner, in conjunction with the Superintendent of Police, has power under the law to practically block the action of the board in matters of the greatest importance, including all promotions in the force.

It appeared by the evidence before me that dissension did grow up in this Board of Police; that, instead of harmony, controversy and bitter feeling arose, with the result that, upon matters of importance, action of the board was hindered and in some respects prevented, and that a paralysis of action has resulted which must necessarily be in the highest degree injurious to the public service.

I am satisfied that this condition of things was the natural, if not the necessary, consequence of Commissioner Parker's practical refusal to make the effort which he ought to have made to perform his regular duties as a member of the board and of its committees and of his continuous neglect to take part in the meetings, and to work together with the other members, as a part of a body of four, striving to act in unison.

Mayor's Reason for Delay.

In my judgment, the evidence that Mr. Parker was in fact spending his time in such other matters relating to the Police Department, not especially delegated to him by the board, affords no excuse for the offenses proved against him.

It rather indicates, to my mind, when taken together with his treatment of his regular board duties, that he was striving to build up a separate and individual control and mastery in the department in conjunction with the Superintendent, independent of the control of the board and destructive of harmony, discipline, and good administration.

I have withheld action upon these charges until this time in the hope that, after having his attention sharply and forcibly called to his duty, Commissioner Parker would make an effective effort to amend, and would succeed in re-establishing the harmonious activity of the board, which had been lost through his neglect to perform his proper duties, and that I should, accordingly, not be required to resort to the harsh and disagreeable measure of removing him from office.

I have become satisfied, however, that my hope was not well founded, and that the public interests and the efficient administration of the Police Department imperatively demand his removal.

W. L. STRONG.

MR. PARKER'S STATEMENT.

Always Wanted a Decision While the Mayor Held It Back.

When asked last night what he had to say in reference to the action of the Mayor in his case, Mr. Parker stopped a moment to think, and then made the following statement, with apparent deliberation:

"I have not seen the Mayor's statement—all I have seen is the formal notification to the Governor—and consequently shall say nothing about it now. I do not know that I shall say anything about it when I do see it, as it may not be either necessary or proper for me to do so. I desire to keep strictly within the bounds of official propriety, and shall in all probability confine my statements entirely to such as may be made in my behalf before the Governor.

"I shall at this time say only this, which I believe entirely proper—that the charges are entirely without foundation, and that I believe no better commentary upon them can be made than that for almost nine months since the hearing closed, the Mayor, who made the charges, heard the evidence, and is by law charged with the duty of giving a decision, has not done so till now, although last year my counsel more than once requested him to do so. I have always wanted a decision."

Mr. Parker admitted that away back in December it was agreed between him and Gen. Tracy, his counsel, that a mandamus would have to be served on the Mayor to decide, and he said he had a communication actually prepared now, which would have been to-day forwarded, demanding a decision from him.

Regarding the police report sent to the Mayor yesterday by Commissioner Roosevelt, Mr. Parker said:

"I had partially prepared a brief statement upon some points in the report which I intended should accompany it to-morrow. But as the report was, in my absence, forwarded to the Mayor to-day, I shall probably take a day or two longer now to forward my statement."

It is understood that the matters with which Mr. Parker will deal in his promised report will be the comments upon the bipartisan features of the board and the civil service features. He will endeavor to show in his answer that the Mayor now condemns the very things he formerly approved, and he will explain that the report, so far as he is concerned, might have been sent in last May, instead of now. Mr. Parker emphatically denies that he ever made a statement that the force had become demoralized. The Captains and the men, he said, did their duty.

Mr. Parker intimated that he would carry the matter to the highest tribunal of appeal.

What Mr. Grant Says.

Police Commissioner Fred D. Grant, in speaking of the Mayor's action, said last night:

"I don't believe that the removal will stand. I have no intimation as to what the Governor will do, but I do not think that the decision of the Mayor will stand the test of the Court of Appeals."

Mr. Grant said that he had looked carefully into the charges against Commissioned Parker and was convinced that the removal was not warranted.

President Roosevelt's Views.

President Roosevelt said: "The removal of Mr. Parker will solve all difficulties in the Police Board and enable us to go on successfully."

Mr. Lauterbach's Opinion.

Edward Lauterbach was of the opinion yesterday that, despite the reports from Albany about the Greater New York Police bill, the bill would be introduced and passed.

He was asked last night what effect the Mayor's removal of Mr Parker would have. "I cannot say," he replied. "It complicates matters, but I do not know whether it will cause delay in reference to the Greater New York Police bill or not. Of course Gov. Black will want to hear both sides on the Parker removal. Mr. Parker's counsel, Gen. Tracy, will, of course, have the matter adjudicated."

LAUTERBACH BILL DEAD.

The Governor Wants Mayor Strong to Solve the Problem.

ALBANY, March 17.—The most prominent Republicans in the Legislature believe that the Lauterbach Police bill will not be introduced, and they regard the metropolitan police project as good as dead. They say Gov. Black is responsible for it, and that it is so, takes a load off [illegible] minds.

"The bill has only one chance of ever seeing daylight," said a member who has been consulted by Mr. Lauterbach and his friends, as well as by the supporters of Gov. Black.

"If the entire Republican machine were to indorse it, and bring all the strength of the organization to make it a party measure with the guarantee that it should be carried through, doubtless it could be made a law. Until that is done Messrs. Stranahan and Austin, the Chairmen of the Cities' Committees, who had been selected to introduce it, will decline to do so. The opposition of Gov. Black to the scheme has given some vigor to the objections of the up-country members, and they represent so much strength that it is extremely doubtful if it is ever heard of again."

At the Executive Chamber nothing official as to the attitude of the Governor is made public, but Senators and Assemblymen who are interested in learning his position say that he holds the opinion which he did last week before Mr. Lauterbach had his interview on the subject.

It has been known since last Friday, when Mr. Lauterbach was here, that Gov. Black would much prefer that the "situation" in the New York Police Board should be disposed of by the Mayor. Mr. Lauterbach gained that impression.

The Governor has been very reserved in discussing questions involved in the possible removal by Mayor Strong of any of the Police Commissioners, inasmuch as he would be called on to pass upon the charges. His general attitude, however, has been rather in favor of a local settlement of the troubles.

Kings County is another factor which has been discussed here considerably. Some of the Assemblymen who are warm adherents of Jacob Worth in Brooklyn have declared that they would vote against the bill if opportunity were offered, and they say that the Brooklyn end of the Republican organization is almost wholly opposed to any such change.

Frank Sperry, who is here as the representative of the legal department of Brooklyn, says without hesitation: "The bill would be opposed by Brooklyn. That city does not want it, and it would make trouble there to pass it."

Hedges at Albany.

ALBANY, March 17.—Job E. Hedges, private secretary to Mayor Strong, reached this city this evening to lay charges against Commissioner Parker before Gov. Black. He brought with him a copy of all the testimony taken last Summer at the investigation, which will be placed in the Governor's hands to-morrow morning. Former Judge Donohue, who recently made some disclosures concerning Chief Conlin, was here this afternoon and had a half-hour's consultation with Louis F. Payn. It is said the situation in the Police Department was discussed.

WILL RE-ELECT LAUTERBACH.

He Will Continue to be Republican County Committee Chairman.

Edward Lauterbach will be re-elected Permanent Chairman of the Republican County Committee when it meets to-night.

Up to within a day or two Mr. Lauterbach has persistently declined to even consider a proposition for re-election, but it was ascertained yesterday that he had finally consented to have his name used.

The tangle over the Raines law amendments and the Greater New York Police bill is said to have materially aided those who have been urging Mr. Lauterbach to stay at the head of the County Committee for the remainder of this year.

Permanent organization of the County Committee was prevented at the January meeting by the contest between George R. Manchester and Amasa Thornton in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Mr. Lauterbach was then made temporary Chairman, and in order to keep him at the head of the committee during the legislative session the Committee on Contested Seats delayed its findings until now.

To-night it will report in favor of Mr. Manchester and against Mr. Thornton. The latter may continue the struggle.

Brooklyn Warehouse Officials.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company yesterday, the following Directors were elected: Chauncey M. Depew, William S. Hawk, Obed Wheeler, John R. Van Wormer, George W. Chauncey, William H. Wallace, Guy Du Val, Henry N. Whitney, William B. Tubby, C. T. Christensen, Horace C. Du Val, Joseph J. Almirall, and John S. Frothingham.

The Schermerhorn Bank of Brooklyn also elected the following officers yesterday: President—Henry N. Whitney; Vice President—William H. Wallace; Directors—Joseph J. Almirall, Eugene G. Blackford, Herbert L. Bridgman, C. T. Christensen, Chauncey M. Depew, Guy Du Val, Horace C. Du Val, Clarence W. Seamans, John R. Van Wormer, and Obed Wheeler.

AUTONOMY NOT WANTED

A Proclamation Declaring Its Conditions to be Issued To-day in Crete.

THE SITUATION IN CANEA.

It Is Becoming More Serious as the Days Pass — Turkish Soldiers Killed in the Fighting Outside of Candia.

CANEA, March 17.—The Admirals commanding the foreign warships in Cretan waters have issued a proclamation announcing the conditions under which an autonomous administration will be granted to Crete.

The situation here is becoming more serious as each day passes, owing to the presence of 10,000 refugees, who are receiving rations from the Government, which will necessarily be stopped in a few days. The condition of affairs at Retimo is similar, and at Candia the situation is worse.

Six Turkish soldiers were killed and twenty-five were wounded in the six hours' fighting which occurred yesterday outside of Candia.

ATHENS, March 17.—A memorandum is being prepared by the Beys of Candia declaring that the scheme for an autonomous administration cannot be applied in the island.

Mr. E. H. Egerton, the British Minister to Greece, alone visited M. Skouzes, the Foreign Minister, to-day, which was the day on which the reception of the foreign diplomats is held. Since the identical note of the powers was presented to the Government, the other envoys have absented themselves from the receptions.

It is again reported that Baron von Plessen, the German Minister, is about to leave Athens.

TURKEY'S ANSWER TO THE POWERS

She Admits the Principle of Autonomy for Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17.—The reply of the Porte to the note, which was presented to the Turkish Government by the powers simultaneously with the presentation of the ultimatum of the European Governments to Greece, has been officially published.

The Porte admits the principle of autonomy for Crete, but reserves discussion of the forms and details of such an administration with the diplomatic representatives of the powers, these details to be subordinate to the withdrawal of the Greek warships and troops from the island.

Cretan Village to be Bombarded.

SITIA, March 17.—The commanders of the British, French, and Italian warships have notified the insurgents that to-morrow they will bombard a village near here. In consequence of this notification the Christians residing in the village against which the foreign guns are to be trained are attacking the foreign officers there.

BRITISH STATESMEN PROTEST.

The Action of Great Britain Toward Greece Is Infamous.

LONDON, March 17.—The annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation opened at Norwich to-day. The Earl of Kimberley, late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made a vigorous protest before the meeting to the statement made yesterday by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords in reply to a question regarding the Cretan situation, in which he referred the Earl of Kimberley to the speeches made in the French Chamber of Deputies by Premier Meline and Foreign Minister Hanotaux as setting forth the policy of the powers in the matter. France's policy, Lord Kimberley said, is, therefore, according to Lord Salisbury, that of Great Britain, and is based upon the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. [Cries of "Shame!"]

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Rosebery Cabinet, said of Lord Salisbury's statement that such a disgraceful, abject answer had never before been given by a British Minister to a British Parliament. The nation, he said, had never been exposed to a greater humiliation than it is now, when it is chained and coerced by the menace of wars in which it has no concern to abstain from doing what it is under the highest obligations of honor to do, and compelled to do what its conscience condemns.

Sir William denounced the integrity of the Ottoman Empire as a sham, every breach in which, he declared, was a benefit to mankind, and paid a tribute to Greece for the steps she had taken, while the concert of the powers held aloof, for rescuing the Cretans from the heel of the Turk. It was this brave champion that the British nation was bidden in the name of Ottoman integrity to aid in crushing with the fleet of which the nation was so proud. "Is it not time," asked Sir William, "that the British people take a stand and demand to know what are the limits of British submission and co-operation in this anti-crusade?"

He defended the "fair offers" made by the Greek Government in its reply to the ultimatum of the powers, to which, he said, the only answer was a declaration that the blockade of Greece would be enforced. None knew, Sir William declared, what a day might bring forth, but he prayed that the shame of a great, free nation being made an unwilling partner in an odious policy might yet be averted.

The speech, which was throughout received with enthusiastic cheers, is considered by far the most telling utterance on the subject yet made.

RUSSIAN SAILORS BURIED.

The Victims of the Explosion on the Warship Sisoi Veliky.

LONDON, March 17.—The Daily News to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Canea describing the unique and impressive funeral services over the bodies of the twenty-one victims of the bursting of one of the turret guns on board the Russian warship Sisoi Veliky, while that vessel was practicing outside of Suda Bay on Monday.

The ceremonies began with services on board the warship, at the conclusion of which a procession was formed and proceeded to the Christian cemetery at Apokoronos. All the foreign Admirals, with their staffs, attended. Guards of honor, composed of fifty men, were detailed from the vessels of each nation. The services were attended also by all the Turkish officers and delegates from the refugees at Selino and other places, the foreign Consuls and attachés, and all the European residents.

The combined bands of the warships played dead marches as the funeral cortège proceeded to the cemetery.

Emperor William's Health.

LONDON, March 17.—The Daily Chronicle will say to-morrow that it is stated that somewhat grave news has been received in London regarding the condition of the health of Emperor William of Germany, and that certain constitutional possibilities have been discussed.

Chicago's Postmaster Resigns.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Washington Hesing has resigned his Postmastership of the City of Chicago. Three days ago he wrote and forwarded his resignation to President McKinley. Mr. Hesing is a candidate for Mayor.

AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego is at the Buckingham.

Prof. L. Clark Seelye of Northampton, Mass., is at the Murray Hill.

David Brown of Buffalo, L. E. Griffith of Troy, and W. H. Jacques of Albany are at the Metropole.

C. Jason Waters of Philadelphia, N. Willis Bumstead of Boston, and L. H. Dewing of Hartford are at the Plaza.

Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., and ex-Senator Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo are at the Holland.

Leon Levy of Baltimore, James H. Webb of New Haven, and A. P. Thompson of Buffalo are at the Netherland.

F. W. Andrews of Boston, J. Howard King of Albany, and Richard D. Knight of Providence are at the Normandie.

George A. Mosher of Syracuse, C. S. Price of Pittsburg, and B. E. Leonard of Scranton, Penn., are at the Westminster.

C. A. Russell of Boston, John W. Johnston of Birmingham, Ala., and W. W. Bush of Syracuse are at the Marlborough.

W. M. Whitney of Albany and Morris W. Harkness, A. J. Cooper, and Charles Dissel of Philadelphia are at the Windsor.

Charles D. Bradley and John Sebastian of Chicago, George E. Lattimer of Buffalo, and W. J. Morgan of Cleveland are at the Imperial.

Ex-Congressman William W. Crapo of Massachusetts, Henry H. Porter of Chicago, and Lee Fairchild of California are at the Manhattan.

Judge William J. Wallace of Albany, Charles Theodore Russell of Boston, and ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk of Syracuse are at the Hoffman.

Mrs. McGraw, McGrawville, N. Y.; Mrs. W. H. Newbold, Philadelphia; Miss Lyon, Philadelphia, and E. A. Storey, Geneva, are at the Brevoort.

Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, ex-Senator Wilbur F. Sanders of Montana, and the Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

Ex-Gov. James A. Beaver and ex-Postmaster Gen. John Wanamaker of Pennsylvania, Gen. Samuel E. Merwin of New Haven, and James G. Batterson of Hartford are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adams, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. M. Jennings, silks; 55 White St.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; P. Nordlinger, linings; Hotel Marlborough.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Polster, cloaks; Morton House.

Boston, The, Dry Goods Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Lockhart, domestics; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks; J. O'Connell, domestics; D. F. Beckwith, hosiery; 108 Worth Street.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa.; W. Campbell, millinery; Westminster Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Wickman, handkerchiefs; 104 Worth Street; Stuart House.

Folan, J. J., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; Sinclair House.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, notions; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Gilbert, J., Dry Goods Company, Evansville, Ind.; W. S. Gilbert, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; D. Grinsfelder, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lambert, silks; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gutman, millinery, silks, and laces; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht & Hecht, Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Horna, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. Hamilton, upholstery goods; J. T. Nickey, toys and trunks; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Bartlett, glassware, 8 Greene Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. J. Whittaker, ribbons; 8 Greene Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Joliet Dry Goods Company, Joliet, Ill.; H. Lee, notions; Everett House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dress goods and silks, Hoffman House.

Larrabbee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, small wares; Hotel Vendome.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Floecker, dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Mayer, Charles, & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. Mayer, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

McCarthy, D., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Shanahan, hosiery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Miller, Daniel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Turner, dress goods and woolens; 64 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Moynan & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; W. Coburn, linens and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Shilito, The, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. L. Budd, woolens 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Simonds & Adams, Haverhill, Mass.; J. F. Ring, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. H. Raitt, dress goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, blankets and linens; Hoffman House.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Shand, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Ray, carpets; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. J. Carter, upholstery goods; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, J. H., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. H. White, domestics; Continental Hotel.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; N. Murphy, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Stuart House.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. A. Price, ladies' and infants' wear; C. F. Bacon, rugs, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Williamson & Foster, Lancaster, Penn.; A. Zercher, cloaks; Hotel Westminster.

Wiley, G. O., & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; G. O. Wiley, laces; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Woodale, Dillon & McGuire, Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Dillon, domestics; New Amsterdam Hotel.

CRICKET SCHEDULE FOR 1897.

When Games for the Greater New York Championship Will Be Played.

The championship schedule of games which will decide the cricket championship of Greater New York this year was drawn up on Monday night at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, held at the Murray Hill Lyceum. The clubs represented were as follows: Staten Island, R. T. Rokeby; New Jersey, F. F. Kelly; Manhattan, (Brooklyn,) Jerome Flannery, and New York, E. A. Smith. These are the clubs which will compete this year for the Metropolitan Cup. It was decided to arrange a schedule of three games for each club.

The fact that the New Jersey Athletic Club and Staten Island Cricket Club, both of which have to divide their ground with their baseball teams, had arranged to be at home on the same dates, caused a deadlock for some time, and it was with great difficulty and after numerous changes had been made that the schedule was finally agreed to. It is as follows:

May 15—Staten Island vs. New Jersey Athletic Club, at Livingston.

May 29—Staten Island vs. New York, at Livingston.

June 5—Manhattan vs. New York, at Prospect Park.

June 12—New Jersey Athletic Club vs. New York, at Bergen Point; Staten Island vs. Manhattan, at Livingston.

June 19—Manhattan vs. New Jersey Athletic Club, at Prospect Park.

June 26—Metropolitan District Cricket League vs. New York Cricket Association, at Livingston.

July 3—Manhattan vs. New York, at Prospect Park.

July 10—New Jersey Athletic Club vs. New York, at Bergen Point.

July 17—New Jersey Athletic Club vs. Staten Island, at Bergen Point.

July 24—Staten Island vs. New York, at Livingston.

July 31—Manhattan vs. New Jersey Athletic Club, at Prospect Park.

Aug. 7.—Staten Island vs. New Jersey Athletic Club, at Bergen Point.

Aug. 14.—Manhattan vs. Staten Island, at Prospect Park.

Aug. 21.—New Jersey Athletic Club vs. Manhattan, at Bergen Point; Staten Island vs. New York, at Livingston.

Aug. 28.—Manhattan vs. New York, at Prospect Park.

Sept. 4.—Staten Island vs. Manhattan, at Livingston; New Jersey Athletic Club vs. New York, at Bergen Point.

All games have been scheduled to begin at 2 o'clock, with the exception of the match between the League and the Association, which will start at 11 A. M.

LEGAL NOTES.

EFFECT OF RELEASE BY PROPERTY OWNER TO ELEVATED RAILROAD.—James J. Ward, who, in January, 1890, purchased the premises 238, 240, and 242 South Fifth Avenue, brought suit a few months later against the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company for damages for interfering with the light, air, and access thereto, when he was confronted, on the trial, with a release by Johanna Leipziger, his grantor, whereby for $3,300 she released to the defendant her rights appurtenant to the premises which were affected by the operation of the road. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the judgment of the late General Term, First Department, in favor of defendant, holding that the release whereby Mrs. Leipziger consented to the perpetual maintenance and operation of the elevated road in front of these premises was an abandonment of the street easements of light, air, and access binding upon the owner of the premises and subsequent grantees, although such release had not been recorded. The existence of the elevated railroad in front of premises at the time of their purchase was held to be so far a notice to the purchaser of its right to be there that he would be bound by an unrecorded release executed by his grantor to the road of the street easements affected by it.

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MEANING OF CONFIDENTIAL RELATION.—Robert Crummey, who was an honorably discharged member of the Volunteer Fire Department of Brooklyn, was discharged in January, 1895, from the position of Assistant Warrant Clerk in the office of the Brooklyn Controller. The trial of an alternative writ of mandamus to compel his reinstatement resulted in a verdict in his favor. The Judge charged the jury, as matter of law, that Crummey did not occupy a confidential relation to the appointing officer, within the meaning of the statute. The Court of Appeals has now reversed the judgment of the Second Appellate Division, affirming an order awarding a peremptory mandamus for Crummey's reinstatement. The court holds, Judge Martin giving the opinion, that in the act, Chapter 19 of the Laws of 1888, which provides that an honorably discharged soldier or sailor or veteran fireman can only be removed from an appointed position in any city or county office for cause shown after a hearing had, except it be a person holding a confidential relation to the appointing officer, the term "confidential relation" has reference to official acts, and include not only those that are secret, but those that involve trust and confidence which are personal to the appointing officer. Such a relation arises whenever a continuous trust is reposed by one person in the skill or integrity of another. If the position of the appointing officer involves a duty of skill or integrity, and a liability either personal or on the part of the municipality which he represents, and he intrusts the discharge of this duty to another, their relations become confidential within the meaning of the language of the act. The position of Assistant Warrant Clerk in the office of the Controller of the City of Brooklyn was held to be one of confidential relation to the appointing officer within the meaning of the above act. Judges O'Brien and Vann dissented.

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THE ANSWERS MUST BE FILED.—Warner Miller and William Brandreth are defendants in four actions in the Supreme Court, in this city, the plaintiffs being, respectively, Worden, Bell & Company; James F. Holder, Frank L. Camp, and Cosimo Greco. The actions are upon promissory notes made by Mr. Miller for amounts aggregating $18,500. He claims that these notes were obtained from him by Brandreth by false and fraudulent representations, and were then transferred to the various plaintiffs as part of a scheme to defraud him. Brandreth's attorney refused to furnish to Mr. Miller's attorney copies of Brandreth's answer, on the ground that their interests were hostile. Justice Smyth has granted motions, made in behalf of Miller, that these answers be filed with the County Clerk.

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LOOK BOTH WAYS BEFORE CROSSING RAILROAD TRACKS.—Charles A. Pitts, as administrator, recovered judgment in the Supreme Court in Chemung County in a suit against the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company for damages resulting from the death of Margaret Pitts, who was killed by a collision in the City of Elmira between a passenger train and the carriage in which she was riding. The deceased, with others, was going home from the city at 11 o'clock in the evening, and of the five persons in the carriage all were killed except the driver. He testified on the trial that deceased asked him as they approached the track to stop and listen for a train, and see if he could see any and he did so. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the decision of the late General Term in the Fourth Department, upholding the judgment given on the trial. It was held that the fact that no one could testify that he saw deceased looking both ways and listening before attempting to cross the railroad tracks, on which she was killed, did not necessarily show that she did not do her duty in that regard, and if the facts and surrounding circumstances shown were such as to reasonably indicate or tended to establish that the accident might have occurred without negligence, was to be determined by the jury, although there were no eye-witnesses to the accident. It could not be said as matter of law at what particular point before reaching the railroad tracks the deceased should have looked for an approaching train

CORBETT FAIRLY WHIPPED

Fitzsimmons Wins the Fight at Carson City in the Fourteenth Round After a Hard Contest.

THE BLOW WHICH COUNTED.

Fitzsimmons Took Advantage of His Opportunity—Corbett Says He Is Anxious to Fight the Battle Over Again.

CARSON, Nev., March 17.—After two years of doubt and vexatious postponements the heavyweight championship of the world for pugilism was decided beyond cavil today when Robert Fitzsimmons sent James J. Corbett helpless to his knees with a left-hand blow under the heart after one minute and forty-five seconds in the fourteenth round.

The great contest was decided in the simplest manner and the "knockout" was the result of one unwary move on the part of Corbett. After the first minute of the fourteenth round had been spent in a few harmless clinches and counters Fitzsimmons made a "fake" lead with his right for the jaw. It was a simple ruse, but it caught the Californian napping. Instead of keeping his body inclined forward and throwing back his head just a trifle to allow the blow, which was of the very lightest kind, to slip by, Corbett contemptuously bent his head and chest backward and thus protruded his abdomen.

Fitzsimmons's small eyes flashed, and, like lightning he saw and availed himself of his advantage. Drawing back his left, he brought it up with terrible force, the forearm rigid and at right angles to the upper arm. With the full power of his wonderful driving muscles brought into play, the Australian fally ripped the blow up the pit of Corbett's stomach at a point just under the heart. Corbett was lifted clean of his feet, and as he pitched forward Fitzsimmons shot his right up and around, catching Corbett on the jaw and accelerating his downward fall.

Corbett sank on his left knee, and with his outstretched right grasped the ropes for support. His left arm worked convulsively up and down, while his face was twitching with an expression of the greatest agony.

Referee Siler threw up his hands on the call of "ten" and left the ring. There were some cries of "Foul" when the referee declared Corbett "out," but they were unheeded by anybody, as the battle was won fairly and squarely.

Corbett Takes His Defeat to Heart.

The defeat nearly drove Corbett wild. When he was able to feel his feet, after his seconds had helped him to his corner, he broke away from them and rushed at Fitzsimmons, who had not left the ring. A scene of dreadful confusion ensued. The ring was crowded with an excited mob, but Corbett burst through them and struck at Fitzsimmons. The Australian kept his arms by his sides, and with a great deal of generosity, made allowance for Corbett's half demented condition. Fitzsimmons merely ducked under the blow, and when Corbett clinched with him and struck him a feeble blow on the ear the champion only smiled. It was with great difficulty that "Billy" Brady and the seconds succeeded in quieting Corbett down and getting him back to the dressing room.

The fight was clean and speedy. It demonstrated two facts—that Corbett is the cleverest boxer of his weight in the world, and that Fitzsimmons is able to hit him. The California boy smothered the Cornishman with "left jabs" in the face and right and left body blows. Fitzsimmons's most effective attack was a semi-fake left swing, followed with a quick half-arm hook. The first time he tried it, which was in the third round, Corbett threw back his head from the fake, coming forward for a counter when he thought Fitzsimmons's glove was comfortably past his jaw. Quick as a flash, Fitzsimmons doubled back and barely missed Corbett's jaw with the hook. Corbett's smile died away for an instant, and he took no more chances on countering on that particular form of lead afterward.

On New Principles.

The battle was fought on purely scientific and almost new principles. Corbett made no attempt to bring around his right in breaking away, probably because Fitzsimmons held up his elbows too high. Corbett's only effort in the way of a parting shot was a full right upper cut, which he brought around very clumsily, and failed to land by at least a foot every time he tried. He did get in one good upper cut in the fourth round, splitting Fitzsimmons's under lip and starting the blood in a thick stream. Several times the men clinched and parted with both hands up. Frequently Fitzsimmons worked Corbett into his corner and reached for him right and left with blows that would win any championship battle if they had landed. Fitzsimmons himself admits that Corbett shuffled and side-stepped his way to safety in a manner which simply dazed him.

"I never saw such a clever man in my life," said Fitzsimmons to-night. "He got away from me time and again when I thought I had him dead to rights. I knew I could wear him out, and so I kept coming right along until my oportunity arrived. He was weak in the last round, and all his cleverness could not keep him out of that left punch under the heart. The only blow that really worried me was the one which split my lip. The others I never felt. He fought fair, and hereafter he may have my respect if he continues to merit it."

Corbett's View of His Defeat.

Corbett's version of his own Waterloo did not vary greatly from Fitzsimmons's. "I made a mistake in not keeping away," was the way he put it. "Fitzsimmons, I knew to be a terrible puncher, but I never calculated on his being able to reach me. If the sixth round had lasted ten seconds longer I would have landed him to a certainty. His nose was clogged with blood and his legs were wobbling. The gong sounded just as I was about to plug him with my right and end the battle. He recuperated wonderfully, and I stayed away from him until I thought he was about ripe for another drubbing at short range. My neglect in not standing off when he tapped me on the cheek in the fourteenth lost me the championship. That heart punch simply choked me up. I could not breathe or move for fifteen seconds, and it was several minutes before I realized that I had committed a breach of etiquette in trying to follow up my opponent after he put me out. I meant it when I said I would be his friend hereafter. He whipped me fair and square, but I don't think he is the best man yet, and we will have another go if money can bring him into the ring."

After the fight W. A. Brady, Corbett's manager, expressed a willingness to back Corbett for $20,000 for another fight.

STORY OF THE FIGHT.

Early Rounds Seem to Favor the Champion—Details of the Encounter.

CARSON CITY, Nev., March 17.—The story of the fight is told in the report by rounds as follows:

Round 1—Timekeeper Muldoon pulled on the gong string at 12:08 o'clock. The men faced each other, Corbett with his back to the sun and Fitzsimmons blinking slightly as the bright rays struck him full in the face. Corbett danced around lightly on his toes, Fitzsimmons covering his ground more slowly. Both were cautious and smiling. They feinted for an opening, and Fitzsimmons seemed inclined to force matters. Corbett broke ground and danced about his opponent. Fitzsimmons forced his man into a corner and was the first to lead with a left swing, which missed Corbett's head by about ten feet. The Californian was not more successful in his first attempt. More leading at long range followed. Fitzsimmons forced Corbett into a rally and uppercut him lightly in the clinch. In a mixup which followed no damage was done. Corbett shot a light left on the body and broke away clean. Fitzsimmons swung his left, but missed. A hard exchange of lefts followed, in which the Australian got a little the worst of it. Fitzsimmons then adopted aggressive tactics and rushed Corbett to his own corner, but Corbett got out of danger and sent in a heavy right on the body as he slipped away. Fitzsimmons put a hard left over the heart. Corbett swung wildly with his left, but landed his right on Fitzsimmons's wind. Corbett ran into a clinch, but they quickly broke clean. Fitzsimmons was still forcing matters, but a hard left swing put him on the defensive. Corbett swung his left on the heart and they came together. On the breakaway Fitzsimmons sent a vicious left uppercut to the jaw. A clinch followed, and the men broke without a blow as the gong sounded.

Corbett on the Run.

Round 2.—Fitzsimmons opened with a left swing, but missed his mark. They came to a clinch and were rather slow in breaking away. A vicious left from Fitzsimmons just grazed Corbett's breast, and again they were inclined to hug in the clinch. After the breakaway Fitzsimmons put on steam and Corbett broke ground before the Australian, although the latter contented himself with feinting, and did not lead. Finally Corbett stood his ground and sent in a neat left on the face and a right on the body, dancing away without a return. Fitzsimmons seemed determined to keep on the aggressive, and again forced Corbett into his corner, swinging right and left for the body, but Corbett's fast footwork took him out of reach. Fitzsimmons came into a clinch, and in the breakaway got a stiff left uppercut. Fitzsimmons swung wildly right and left. Some very pretty defensive fighting followed, neither man being able to get inside the other's guard. Long-range sparring in which Corbett did most of the leading followed. Corbett got in a left on the ribs, and repeated the blow a moment later. Fitzsimmons smiled and tried to corner Corbett, who dodged quickly out of reach and came back with a left on the wind. Another left on the stomach brought the round to a close, with the men in a clinch. It was clearly Corbett's on points.

Round 3.—Corbett opened with a rush, and sent a left jab hard on the wind. Fitzsimmons did not like it, and tried to rush in return, but was wild with right and left. Corbett stopped another left lead for the heart, and countered smartly on the stomach. Corbett put a left on the wind, and a right on the side of the head. Fitzsimmons's stomach showed a red blotch where the Californian's left struck. Fitzsimmons took a hand in the forcing, and lashed out wildly, missing with both hands. After a little long-range work, Corbett shot right and left on the body, and Fitzsimmons came into a clinch, and landed his right on the ear before they separated. Corbett shot a terrible right on Fitzsimmons's side, and followed with a fast left on the wind. Both men were getting carefully and cleanly out of clinches. Fitzsinimons's left reached the wind, but Corbett swung right on the jaw in the clinch that followed. Then Corbett put his left on the body, and, as Fitzsimmons came in to clinch him, Corbett piled two stiff rights on the wind, and followed up with another on the body. Fitzsimmons landed a nice left on the jaw, after missing the right lead for the stomach. The clinch followed, and Fitzsimmons got in a straight drive on the wind. A little hugging followed, and, for the first time, the referee came in between the men and broke them. Before the bell sounded a cessation, Fitzsimmons put a neat right on the body, and swung his left to the jaw, and the honors were fairly even.

Corbett Leads Again.

Round 4.—Corbett again led off with a left, which failed to land, and they clinched, and broke clean. Fitzsimmons tried with the right to lead for the head, but missed, and Corbett put a hard right punch on the body, and in the clinch swung his right to the jaw. Fitzsimmons was determined, but slow. Corbett commenced to make things pretty lively, but they clinched three times without a blow being struck. A light left swing on the jaw from Corbett was returned with interest by Fitzsimmons, as far as intention went, but his right and left missed the mark by a few inches. Corbett landed two heavy rights on the wind, and put a straight left flush in the face. Then Corbett planted his right under Fitzsimmons's ear and easily escaped a right and left. Corbett sent his right to the wind, and Fitzsimmons clinched, taking an uppercut on the chin before the break. Corbett seemed to cling to Fitzsimmons in clinches, as if to save his strength. Fitzsimmons shot out his left with terrific force on the wind and swung a vicious right for the jaw, which was short. Corbett's left landed on the stomach and he repeated the dose a second later. He swung, missing right and left, but on his third trial he sent his right to the stomach and followed up with two swift lefts on the jaw. Corbett was on the aggressive now, and after missing a left for the head he sent his right across on the stomach. Time was called with the men clinched, and smiling in each other's faces.

Corbett Still Aggressive.

Round 5.—Corbett swung a hard left on the jaw, which made Fitz groggy, and the Australian tried to corner his rival, but Corbett was too fast, and got away, sending a left on the jaw as he skipped back. Fitzsimmons was not grinning quite so much now. Corbett was a bit wild with the right at the stomach on the first attempt, but on the second, he landed viciously on the wind. They exchanged hard right body blows, and then Corbett landed with both hands his right finding the body and his left the jaw. In the clinch he uppercut Fitzsimmons, and the latter returned the compliment with a right hook on the jaw. Corbett sent in two right-hand body punches, and they clinched. After they stepped back Corbett's right reached the wind, but Fitzsimmons countered with a jolt under the chin. A left jab from the Californian made Fitzsimmons's mouth bleed, and a howl of joy went up from Corbett's admirers at the sight of blood. This seemed to nerve Corbett, and he came in with a vicious right and left on both sides of Fitzsimmons's head. Fitzsimmons came back with a right swing, which caught Corbett just above the ear, and the Californian clinched. They stepped back on the word from the referee, and then Corbett put a heavy left on the jaw, to which Fitzsimmons had no return. A right on the body and a stiff left on the jaw flush on the face, made the claret flow freely from Fitzsimmons's nose and mouth, and he appeared a little rattled. Corbett was now doing all the work, and he supplemented a right and left on the jaw with a half-arm punch which was just enough behind the point of Fitzsimmons's jaw to minimize the danger. Corbett showed much more confidence, and shifted his attack from body to jaw. Four times before the bell rang Corbett's right and left landed lightly on the point of attack, and as the bell rang he uppercut Fitzsimmons in a clinch.

A Rush by the Australian.

Round 6—Fitzsimmons opened the round with a right and left swing for the jaw, which were both short. The fast Australian seemed to grow very vicious at his failure, and he rushed at Corbett and hugged him hard, attempting to wrestle him against the ropes. Referee Siler quickly noticed the roughing, and cautioned Fitzsimmons. The caution seemed to have the desired effect, for in the clinch which followed Fitzsimmons was much more cautious. Corbett landed a light left on the face, and Fitzsimmons came back with his right on the body lightly, but missed a terrific left swing for the jaw. They clinched and Fitzsimmons caught Corbett a hard clip with the right on the side of the head on the breakaway. Corbett sent in a neat and effective right on the wind and came again with a right on the ear and a left on the mouth and nose, which started the blood afresh. Encouraged by his seconds and the shouts of his friends in the arena, Corbett followed his man all over the ring, jabbing him hard with the left. Fitzsimmons appeared to be very near "Queer Street" and hugged Corbett closely. While he clung on, Corbett uppercut him in the wind, pasted a right and left on the jaw, and forced Fitzsimmons into his corner. Fitzsimmons came back at him, however, and the fighting that ensued was fast and furious, both men being covered with blood. Corbett sent a hard right to the jaw and swung his left, catching Fitzsimmons under the ear and bringing him to his knees. The Australian remained down until Siler called "nine" and then got to his feet. Corbett rushed at once and planted right and left on both sides of the face. Fitzsimmons kept away for a time and recovered easily, showing his wonderful recuperative abilities. He was slow, however, and kept clinching. Corbett uppercut him repeatedly in the clinches and swung right and left three or four times on the jaw. Fitzsimmons appeared very groggy, but Corbett lacked strength to get in the deciding blow. In a clinch Corbett took a short-arm punch on the nose from the Australian, who had recovered wonderfully. A couple of jolts on the wind before the bell rang weakened Corbett. As Fitzsimmons went to his corner he heard his wife say something about blood on his face. He turned quickly and said: "Never mind the blood, I've got him licked."

The Bloody Seventh.

Round 7.—Fitzsimmons came up looking fresh, and stood his ground. Corbett was the first to lead, with a left on the jaw and a right on the body. Fitzsimmons stopped a hard right lead for the body, but was wild with his right and left, and Corbett jabbed him three times in the face. Fitzsimmons put a light uppercut on the chin, and they came together. Fitzsimmons was bleeding freely and Corbett was plentifully besmeared with the Australian's gore. Corbett sent a light left on the face, Fitzsimmons returning with a left on the body, which was also light. Fitzsimmons swung his right hard for the jaw, but missed, and they clinched. He tried again, with the same result. Both were cautious for a moment, and then Corbett let fly a light left on the nose. Fitzsimmons reached the face with a light left, but missed with both hands, in an attempt to get to the jaw. Corbett shoved his left twice in the face, Fitzsimmons countering the last blow with a left on the jaw. Corbett's right caught Fitzsimmons hard on the wind, but the Australian countered heavily on the head. They were slow in breaking away. Fitzsimmons's right on the wind brought a counter from Corbett with a left on the same spot. Corbett landed a light left on the jaw and both swung wildly. Fitzsimmons put his left glove lightly on the face, and as Fitzsimmons clinched he uppercut Corbett with a right on the jaw. Both were sparring for wind at the end of the round.

Corbett Opens the Eighth.

Round 8.—Corbett opened with a light left, which Fitzsimmons stopped. The Australian swung right and left, but missed, and Corbett drove his left on the wind. Fitzsimmons faked a left lead, and then caught Corbett lightly on the jaw with a right. Fitzsimmons forced the fighting with a heavy left on the wind, but he was very wild with his right swings, and a couple of clinches followed. Corbett cleverly evaded a left for the head, and then sent his own left for the body twice. Fitzsimmons drove his left hard above the heart, but Corbett drew back in time to avoid the full force of the blow. Corbett landed a hard left punch on the side of the jaw, and Fitzsimmons commenced to bleed again. Fitzsimmons ran into another left on the jaw immediately afterward. They sparred at long range for a time, and both were very cautious. A light left on the face by Corbett was followed by two left jabs, which landed on Fitzsimmons's nose. The latter swung right and left wildly, and caught Corbett's left on the nose. Again Fitzsimmons swung, but Corbett ducked, and shot his left past Fitzsimmons's guard full in the face. Just as the gong sounded, Corbett jabbed a stiff left on the damaged nose, and Fitzsimmons was quickly covered with blood. However, the Australian seemed to be getting stronger as the fight progressed, and the enthusiasts who offered 5 to 3 on Corbett found a good many takers among Fitzsimmons's adherents.

Sparring for Wind.

Round 9.—Both sparred cautiously, and Fitzsimmons seemed to be boxing well within himself. Corbett started the ball rolling with a light left on the nose, Fitzsimmons countering lightly with the right on the body. More long-range sparring took place before Corbett shot a stiff left on the wind and then shoved his glove into Fitzsimmons's face. Fitzsimmons rushed in and put a left on the chin, but was met by two stiff lefts, one on the jaw, the other on the nose. They clinched, and Corbett drove his right over the heart before they stepped back. Fitzsimmons missed two left swings before he successfully landed on the jaw with a left-hand hook, which staggered Corbett. Corbett swung left for the jaw, but Fitzsimmons ducked. Fitzsimmons did a lot of leading, but failed to land. Corbett put his left on the face, and stepped back from two vicious leads. Fitzsimmons would not be denied, however, and he came again with a pile-driver right on the body. As the round ended Corbett caught a slight left on the mouth. Fitzsimmons was very strong, but was breathing hard as he sat in his chair. Corbett was not showing the cleverness his ardent admirers expected of him.

The Australian Making the Fight.

Round 10.—Fitzsimmons led off with a left swing, which Corbett avoided, but the Australian came back at him, and in the clinch which followed put a hard left jolt on the jaw. Both swung wildly, and then clinched. Corbett blocked Fitzsimmons's left, but could not stop a stiff right that landed over the kidneys and a hard left that found the jaw. Fitzsimmons's left found the body, and he pushed his right contemptuously in Corbett's face. Corbett faked a left lead, but could not draw the wily Cornishman out. Corbett saw this quickly and he adopted different tactics. He sent his right with lightning speed on the wind, and his left on the body and face and came back again with a right on the body and a left on the face. Fitzsimmons did not like this treatment, and he took a hand in the attack himself. He put three hard lefts in succession on Corbett's head, and swung a right over the ear that Corbett tried to avoid, but failed. Corbett's left reached the face with his right, and he sent a vicious uppercut to the Cornishman's chin. Corbett poked his left in the face again, but took a stiff left hander in the jaw in return, and this was followed by two strong lefts on the shoulder. Corbett put his left on the body, and came to a clinch. As they broke away Fitzsimmons hooked him with a right under the ear, but Corbett retaliated with a right and left on the jaw. Fitzsimmons appeared very confident and strong as he went to his corner. Corbett did not seem to be weak, but his face had a grayish pallor and his eyes shifted nervously as he sat in his chair. He had lost the confident smile with which he opened the battle.

Hard-Fought Eleventh.

Round 11.—Fitzsimmons rushed, but his left lead for the jaw was stopped, and Corbett shot two little lefts on the jaw. Corbett's right then found the wind, and he ducked a hard left from Fitzsimmons. The Australian's left caught Corbett hard on the jaw twice before they clinched. Corbett's right went on the body, and then he shot his left twice under the ear. Fitzsimmons put a light left on the side of the head, but Corbett's counter on the nose was very weak. Fitzsimmons forced matters with a hard right swing on the body, and a right on the side of the head, and got away from a return. Corbett's left landed high up on the forehead, and they clinched. Fitzsimmons tried hard for a knockout on the breakaway, but Corbett cleverly avoided danger. Clinches were frequent, and Corbett began to appear tired. His blows seemed to lack steam, while Fitzsimmons, though not landing quite so often, had a good deal more force behind his gloves. A light left on the jaw from Corbett was neatly countered by Fitzsimmons's right, which landed on Corbett's ear. Twice in succession Fitzsimmons swung his right on Corbett's jaw, and rushed him all over the ring. Corbett clinched, and Fitzsimmons uppercut him hard. The Cornishman kept up the attack, and landed two left jolts on Corbett's chin. Fitzsimmons's adherents grew wild with excitement as their man rushed in with a hard left on the jaw, a right on the body, and another left on the jaw. Corbett clinched desperately, and time was called before Fitzsimmons could do any further damage. The bell was a welcome relief to the Californian.

Fitzsimmons Forces the Fighting.

Round 12.—Fitzsimmons came fast from his chair and swung right and left, but missed. He ducked Corbett's return. Both were cautious, and sparred at long range, until Fitzsimmons came in with a hard right on the side of Corbett's head, pushing it back. Fitzsimmons missed two left leads and then shoved his glove in Corbett's face, but a dangerous right was well backed by the forearm. Corbett put a left on the face, and they clinched. After the breakaway, Corbett's left found the body, and they came together again. In the breakaway, Corbett shot his left on the jaw. Fitzsimmons countered with the right on the neck. Corbett's right and left landed on the jaw, but appeared to lack force. Fitzsimmons was wild with his right and left and Corbett fought him to his own corner, sending in two heavy body blows and a left on the face. Fitzsimmons clinched, and they broke clean. Corbett shot four lefts in quick succession, without return, but Fitzsimmons plied into the attack with a heavy right on the head, and uppercut Corbett as he clinched. After a breakaway, Fitzsimmons put a heavy left on the body that came near doubling Corbett up. Corbett put a left on the face, and received a right counter-jolt on the jaw. Corbett put his left on the body and then shot it in Fitzsimmons's face. Both missed vicious swings. Fitzsimmons was bleeding freely when the bell sounded.

The Australian Still Leading.

Round 13.—Fitzsimmons got to work with a right on the wind and shot his left for the face, catching Corbett flush on the mouth and loosening one of his gold-filled teeth. Vicious in-fighting followed, both men exchanging hard lefts on the body. Fitzsimmons punched his man stiffly with his right twice on the body, but Corbett nearly evened up with left on the head and body. Fitzsimmons rushed, but missed, and a clinch followed, in which Corbett uppercut the Australian with a right. In the sparring that followed Corbett took occasion to spit out a loosened tooth. Corbett tried his right for the jaw in a clinch, but Fitzsimmons kept his shoulder well in the way. Fitzsimmons led wildly, and Corbett ducked, sending a stiff punch to Fitzsimmons's nose. Corbett, in turn, missed, and took a hard right on the short ribs, which drove him back a foot. Corbett sent his man's head back with a left jolt on the chin, and followed up with a heavy left punch on the body. Fitzsimmons countering with a right uppercut. Corbett poked his left on the nose, which bled again freely, but the flow seemed to do the Australian no harm. Corbett was standing the battle fairly well, but his color was not as fresh as the Cornishman's. It was easy to see that Corbett was tired.

The Last Round.

Round 14.—Corbett missed the opening lead with his right, but on his next attempt put his left on the jaw, Fitzsimmons countering stiffly with a right on the side of the head. The Australian sent in a right and left on the jaw, which jarred Corbett, and then piled in a left uppercut, and as Corbett turned around to skip out of reach Fitzsimmons pasted him on the back of the head. Fitzsimmons seemed to have more power than ever behind his blows. Corbett hooked his left on the jaw but Fitzsimmons retaliated with a heavy right on the same spot, and they clinched. They broke clean, Fitzsimmons made a fake lead with his right, and a heavy blow was of the dinkiest order. Instead of keeping his body rigid and throwing his head back, as was his usual custom in allowing blows of this kind to slip by his face, Corbett underestimating his opponent's cunning, contemptuously threw back his head and chest, thus throwing his stomach forward. The Australian's small eyes twinkled, and with panther-like speed he drew back his left with the forearm rigid and ripped it up into the pit of Corbett's stomach a little under the heart. Corbett was lifted about a foot off the ground, and as he pitched forward Fitzsimmons swung his right on the jaw and Corbett came heavily down to his knees. He remained down for fifteen seconds, and Fitzsimmons retired to his corner, while Referee Siler slowly announced the fatal seconds. Reaching the last count, he threw up both of his hands and left the ring.

A second of indescribable confusion followed. Cries of "Foul!" were repeated throughout the arena, and the crowd clambered through the ropes and surrounded both men. Of course, there was no foul, as Corbett was knocked out fairly, and no notice was taken of the clamor.

Corbett Is Hysterical.

When Corbett rose to his feet with difficulty he seemed about to fall prone on his face again, but he steadied himself with a desperate effort, and Charles White and McVey came on either side of him, and threw his dressing gown over his shoulders, and supported him until he recovered somewhat. When he got his senses back, partially, he worked himself into a state of hysterical mania. He broke away from his seconds, and rushed at Fitzsimmons, who was standing at the side of the ring, opposite his own corner.

When Fitzsimmons saw the half-demented pugilist coming at him, he dropped his hands by his side, and stood upright. Corbett swung at him wildly, and Fitzsimmons, without raising his hands, ducked the blows, and Corbett clinched him, striking with his right hand back of the ear as he did so. The blow was not hard, as the unfortunate Californian was very weak. Fitzsimmons took no notice of it, and "Billy" Brady and others of Corbett's seconds dragged him away from Fitzsimmons. He was pacified, and taken to his dressing room shortly afterward. Fitzsimmons started a dance of victory when he saw his opponent down. He waved a little flag above his head, and stepped lightly down the ladder and into the arms of his wife, who sat awaiting him in a box right behind the chair.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons kissed her husband's face, taking no notice of the blood, which was trickling freely from his nose and mouth. Martin Julian headed the procession to the dressing room, followed by Fitzsimmons, with Mrs. Fitzsimmons at his side, the crowd cheering the victor heartily.

LYNCHING MAY FOLLOW FIGHT.

A Montana Miner Shot by a Friend of Fitzsimmons.

CARSON, Nev., March 17.—In a saloon brawl to-night, "Dick" Bradford, a Montana miner, who backed Fitzsimmons in to-day's fight, was shot by a stranger named Smith, who took Corbett's side. Smith is in jail. Bradford will die.

There are threats of lynching, but the authorities are confident of being able to maintain order.

CONDITIONS OF THE FIGHT.

Fitzsimmons's Profits About $50,000—Sketches of the Pugilists.

The conditions under which the fight took place were fixed in articles signed Dec. 17. The articles prescribed a fight to a finish under Marquis of Queensberry rules for a purse of $15,000 offered by Dan A. Stuart of Dallas, Texas. Each pugilist deposited $2,500, and Stuart deposited $5,000 to guarantee the fulfillment of the contract. Stuart also deposited $10,000, the remainder of the purse, thirty days ago, to be forfeited in case he did not bring off the contest on the appointed day. George Siler of Chicago was chosen as referee.

In addition to the fifteen-thousand-dollar purse the winner has $5,000, the amount of his opponent's stake. The bets the principals made and the proceeds from certain moneymaking schemes swell Fitzsimmons's winnings to about $50,000. Corbett will get only what his rights in the moneymaking schemes will bring.

Robert Fitzsimmons was born in Cornwall, England, June 14, 1862. His parents went to New Zealand when he was a baby, and there he grew up. He became a blacksmith, an ungainly fellow, who could whip anybody in the neighborhood. When he was eighteen years old Jem Mace went to New Zealand with a traveling show and introduced Fitzsimmons to some of his professional boxers, all of whom were defeated by the blacksmith. Next year Fitzsimmons moved to Sydney and embarked in the fighting business. He whipped Brownsmead, a celebrated heavyweight, in two rounds, and having demolished the local talent he came to this country and in New Orleans in 1890 met Jim Hall, the middleweight champion, and knocked him out in four rounds. Fitzsimmons had previously fought with Hall in Australia, and there was a dispute about the result. Fitzsimmons says he feigned to be knocked out for a consideration, but Hall denies this.

Fitzsimmons's fight with Jack Dempsey in New Orleans Jan. 14, 1891, for a purse of $14,000 and the middleweight championship was his greatest contest up to that time. He won in the thirteenth round. He has since beaten Peter Maher in New Orleans May 2, 1892; Frank Kellar in Buffalo July 28, 1894; Dan Creedon in New Orleans Sept. 26, 1894, and Peter Maher again in one round in Mexico Feb. 21, 1896. He knocked out "Tom" Sharkey Dec. 5 in San Francisco, but Sharkey got the decision on an alleged foul.

Fitzsimmons, with his long legs and arms, his abnormally big chest, and his great back and shoulder muscles, is celebrated for his hitting powers. He is not so noted as Corbett for agility, but has lived a temperate life, is always well trained, and has stood severe punishment.

James J. Corbett, the "gentleman" among pugilists, was born in San Francisco thirty-one years ago, his parents having emigrated from Ireland. He has seven brothers and sisters living. He attended the College of the Sacred Heart, showed early a fondness for athletics, and became a skilful boxer. He became a bank clerk, but his fondness for boxing won him into the ring. He has depended on his great agility and his skill in boxing rather than on his hitting powers.

His pugilistic record is not nearly so good as that of his victorious rival. In 1886 he lost to Welch, in San Francisco; Aug. 27 of the next year, he drew with "Jack" Burke in New Orleans, and repeated the performance with Frank Glover a year later, in San Francisco. He fought with Choynski May 30, 1889, and was interfered with by the police; won from Choynski on a barge a few weeks later, after a contest of twenty-seven rounds, and beat him a little later in San Francisco. He drew with Campbell July 29, 1889, in Portland, Ore.; beat Kilrain on points in New Orleans Feb. 18, 1890; drew with Peter Jackson, May 21, 1891, in San Francisco, after sixty-one rounds, and finally defeated John L. Sullivan in New Orleans, Sept. 7, 1892, in twenty-one rounds. Then he defeated Mitchell in Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1894.

CROWDS WATCH BULLETINS.

Thousands Gather in City Hall Park and Other Places.

This city was prizefight mad yesterday, and the names of the men at Carson City were bandied about glibly everywhere. Women seemed equally interested with the men.

It is estimated that 25,000 people packed themselves in City Hall Park to get the returns. The time the pugilists entered the ring Acting Police Inspector O'Keefe and seventy men had all they could do to keep the crowd from overcrowding everything. The people were peaceable but enthusiastic. As the rounds progressed partisans of the two men gave a fair imitation of election night. When the bulletin "Fitz wins in the fourteenth" was posted, the roar that greeted it could be heard even on upper floors of the tall office buildings. After giving vent to its enthusiasm the crowd dispersed.

In Herald Square every person that could do so jammed himself or herself where he or she could read the bulletins. Roundsman Fahey of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and seventeen policemen had charge of the crowd. When the fight began 8,000 people were about the Square, Broadway, and Sixth Avenue. It was with greatest difficulty that cars were run. The efforts of the police were confined to preventing accidents. Not one person was reported as hurt.

The crowds on the street were for the most part in favor of Fitzsimmons. But in the hotels, as a rule, it was different. Men who gathered there were generally willing to give odds on Corbett. At the up-town hotels crowds gathered around the tickers. The Marlborough, where the Corbett sentiment appeared to predominate largely, was noticeable. Every blow struck in Carson City was cheered wildly.

Fitzsimmons lived at the Hotel Bartholdi for a long time, and the hotel people from Manager Roby to the bootblacks pinned their faith to him. Mr. Roby read the returns when his feelings would let him, and all reports of Fitzsimmons's work were greeted with enthusiasm. When the end came the yell that rose was heard across Twenty-third Street. The following message was sent to the winner:

"Hurrah for our Bob. We are crazy over your victory. The hotel is yours.

"ROBLY."

At Mr. O'Rourke's continuous performance at the Broadway Athletic Club 2,000 sporting men heard bulletins of the fight. Corbett men were in the majority, but the end was received with great enthusiasm.

BUSINESS MEN INTERESTED.

Tickers Which Gave News of the Fight Drew Large Crowds.

Interest in the contest at Carson City culminated yesterday in the financial and commercial district after the closing of the Exchanges. Then nearly every tape from a general news ticker drew a crowd composed of ardent admirers of pugilism, discreet persons, who, without openly evincing interest in the event, betrayed enthusiasm at critical moments, and those wanting news of the result through mere curiosity. A safe guess would be that two-thirds of those who went to business below Fulton Street in the morning remained until the news "Fitzsimmons wins" was spelled out on the tapes. The Wall Street news bureaus issued complete returns of the fight to the twelfth round, and then skipped to the final announcement.

At the Produce Exchange a wag, early in the afternoon, took possession of the printing telegraph instrument and deceived several crowds by pretending to read off accounts of the encounter, making Corbett or Fitzsimmons win in this or that round. When the crowd detected the joke they were good-humored, and became accomplices of the merry hoaxer in collecting another crowd. Finally, when no more victims could be found, the joker was made the butt of such questions as, "How are short ribs at Carson City?" "Is the market bearish or bullish?" "What's Corbett wheat quoted at now?"

At the Stock Exchange the office staff gave rapt attention to the fight from the time of the announcement that Fitzsimmons had stalked into the ring until the news of the "counting out" of the loser came in.

Five minutes after the result was known Wall Street and its vicinity was almost deserted.

MUCH MONEY WAGERED.

It Is Believed $100,000 Changed Hands In This City.

It is estimated that more than $100,000 changed hands in this city on the result of the fight. On all the exchanges, in every club, and in most of the big business offices for the past week or so, there has been betting. No very large individual bets are reported, but several wagers of $800 to $1,000, it is said, were made, and there were innumerable wagers of smaller amounts.

The odds were all along in favor of Corbett, fluctuating from 6½ to 10 to 9 to 10. De Wolf Hopper, Robert Hilliard, and a crowd of others of the Lambs' Club backed Corbett heavily. Fred Ruppert is credited with winning $5,000, and Frank Bosworth, Fitzsimmons's former sparring partner, won more than $1,000. Frank McKee lost a like amount. E. B. Talcott of the Stock Exchange, it is said, is $4,000 out of pocket for the confidence he had in Corbett, and a combination of pugilistic enthusiasts of the Produce Exchange dropped $4,500.

Pugilists Give a Mimic Show.

"Mike" Donovan, the veteran instructor, and Alfred Austin, ex-middleweight champion of England, gave a successful imitation of the Carson City fight at Proctor's Pleasure Palace yesterday afternoon. The former represented Corbett, the latter Fitzsimmons. The performance was received with enthusiasm, and will be a feature of the programme this week.

At the Lenox Lyceum the shadowgraph was utilized, and "Billy" Roberts and "Johnny" Stuart of Brooklyn imitated Corbett and Fitzsimmons, respectively. An audience of about 1,500 persons enthusiastically applauded and cheered the exhibition.

Sullivan Easily Defeated Leonard.

"Spike" Sullivan of Ireland easily defeated "Mike" Leonard in nine rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last evening. The men were matched to box twenty-five rounds at 131 pounds, but Sullivan's unquestioned superiority terminated it almost when he chose. The two minor bouts, ten rounds each, afforded more excitement than the principal. In the first Frank Mayo got the decision from "Conny" Sullivan, and in the second "Danny" McBride won from "Jack" Williams of New Orleans.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Fine Weather, Fast Track, and a Crowd of Five Thousand.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—Fine weather, a fast track and 5,000 people marked to-day's sport. The best race of the day, the St. Patrick Handicap, was won by Grayling, a 7 to 1 shot,.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Jake Zimmerman, 111, (R. Williams,) 1 to 3, won by a length; Stachelberger, 100, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 1, second by a neck; Lengths; Rapaallie, 111, (L. Soden,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Stella B, Gomez, Delaware, Shuffleboard, and Tom Quirk also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile. Grace Hillyar, 100 pounds, (Clay,) 10 to 7, won by a head; Eulalie, 102, (Powers,) 10 to 1, second by two lengths; Lillian Russell, 100, (Songer,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:49½. Haroldine, Bonnie Nell, John Connors, Belle Foster, Lady Halley, Charley Rose, and Colonel Rowles also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and a quarter miles. Booze, 107 pounds, (Clayton,) 7 to 5, won by two lengths; Otho, 102, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1, second by two lengths; Billy McKenzie, 103, (Sweeney,) 12 to 1, third. Time—2:09¾. Newhouse, Constant, Lilly of the West, Little Matt, Martin, and Cardoll Dunder also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—St. Patrick's Handisap. One and one-eighth miles. Grayling, 93 pounds, (Burns,) 7 to 1, won by two lengths; Paladin, 107, (Claywood,) even, second by two lengths; Honor, 104, (Hirsch,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:55. Sharon, Necedeah, Orinda, Seelbach, Pete Kitchen, Patrol, and Robert Latta also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs. Charlie Christy, 101 pounds, (Clay,) 12 to 1, won; Sugar Cane, 101, (Gatewood,) 8 to 1, second; Grafin, 89, (Powers,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Harvy B., D. L., Harry Lee, Tunic, Pop Dixon, Loyaletta, Vencedor, Beware, Mauritius, and Some Hopes also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Laura Cotta, 92 pounds, (Burns,) 4 to 1, won; Little Tom, 100, (Songer,) 15 to 1, second; Winslow, 102, (Caywood,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:29¼. Stark, C. C. Rummrill, Martha Smith, Waterman, Flora Ballard, and Mrs. Morgan also ran.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 17.—Weather fine; track fast. Five favorites won. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Cavallo, 105 pounds, (H. Martin,) 9 to 5, won by two lengths; Widow Jones, 107, (Snider,) 20 to 1, second by a length; Reel, 107, (Slaughter,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Yerba Bueno, Greenleaf, Lena, Defender, Ingleside, Scarborough, Red Fork, Sweitzer, Ezekiel, and Fiddle De Dee also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Montgomery, 102 pounds, (Slaughter,)

OUR GREAT COLLECTION

Of Spring Millinery is opened for a first view this morning. Our Millinery Store to-day assumes the place we mean it shall occupy in the business of the Metropolis. Heretofore the conditions under which the goods have been shown have constituted a positive limitation. From this date forward the leadership of our Millinery organization will be apparent.

The Millinery store is on the second floor of our store. Decorators and upholsterers, marshaled by artistic authority, have produced

THE GOLDEN SALON

It is a fitting complement to the splendid stock it will display.

From the fashion standpoint every woman is interested in this extraordinary occasion—but every one, man or woman, can find enjoyment in the decorative character of the goods and their surroundings.

TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS

More than one thousand—no two alike.

They are the products of three important powers.

First—Paris. Every distinguished Parisian milliner is represented in this collection.

Second—Our own Paris milliners and trimmers who work in the French school of taste and constantly forward for our sales exclusive Bonnets of choicest styles.

Third—Our New York workrooms. Frequent visits to London and Paris by the chiefs of our local trimmers keep them in touch with the taste of the entire millinery fashion world.

Among these Bonnets will be found a choice variety in black crepe for mourning dress.

GIRLS' MILLINERY

A very special incident of the stock is the assortment of Imported Hats for small and large girls.

UNTRIMMED HATS

We believe that neither Paris, London, Vienna, Berlin, nor New York will be able to match our present collection of Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets. The goods are from France, Switzerland, England, Italy, and America. Among them Bicycle Hats, Straw Hats—Hats for every use, general or special.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

For Hat Trimmings and Dress Decorations. They have caught all that nature has to offer save the perfumes. *For them*, go to the Toilet Counters and ask for Queen Mary odors. Exaggerated description of our Flower Show is impossible.

MILLINERY TRIMMINGS

Every sort of Trimmings. If you have individual taste you can express it in the combination of Hat and Trimming. Thus, also, economy.

RIBBONS

Ready-made Hat Bows. Select the Hat, attach the Bow, the Hat is trimmed. A splendid showing of Moire Taffeta Ribbons.

FEATHER CAPES

Ostrich feathers and Marabou down—for opera, for carriage. Only a few, and one of a kind. Black and white. They express the latest Paris thoughts about Feathers.

NATURAL PLANTS

Foliage and flowering plants used in decorations are for sale.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

House Kills Bill to Reduce Salaries of State Officials—A Bit of St. Patrick's Day Fun.

TRENTON, N. J., March 17.—Both branches of the Legislature were in session to-day.

The House, after a long debate, defeated the bill to reduce salaries of State officers. The vote was 29 to 26.

Some of the members of the House last night had Speaker MacPherson's desk decorated in honor of St. Patrick's Day. When the Speaker arrived this morning he found his chair and desk festooned with green and in front of his gavel an evergreen harp and two Irish flags, the whole surmounted by a United States flag. Small national flags were on the desk of all the members and the first five minutes of the session were devoted to the introduction of comic resolutions.

The fun was brought to a close with a resolution offered by Mr. De Rousse, providing that in honor of the day Speaker MacPherson be allowed to change his name from "Mac" to "Mick."

The Senate passed the following bills: Providing that property owners assessed for benefits arising out of the construction of public roads shall have five years' time in which to pay, and by annual installments if they so elect; providing for the right of recovery by the person holding a tax title; empowering executors and trustees holding land and real estate in trust to improve the same and erect buildings; authorizing Boards of Freeholders to borrow money to pay judgments against the county; the South Orange Sewer bill; authorizing the acquirement of turnpike roads by the State and counties, the State to pay one-third of the cost and the county to pay two-thirds; providing that bills of exception signed by a Circuit Court Judge shall be of the same effect as if signed by the Supreme Court Judge of the circuit; appropriating $5,000 instead of $3,000, as now, to the Colored Manual Training School at Bordentown.

Mr. Parry introduced a bill providing that the Governor shall appoint five persons, who, together with himself, shall constitute a State Forestry Commission to serve five years.

Both branches of the Legislature held night sessions. In the House a number of unimportant bills was passed.

In the Senate the following were among the measures passed: Authorizing the Health Inspector, his assistants, any member of the Health Board, or any police officer in cities to arrest without warrant persons violating the health code; annexing a portion of Clinton Township, Essex County, to Newark; Porter's Street and Water Commissioner act; regulating fraternal insurance companies so as to bring them into more complete touch with our insurance laws.

IRON COMPANIES UNITING.

Two Great Firms Will Consolidate on the First of May.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 17.—The consolidation of the great iron and steel manufacturing interests of the McCormicks and Baileys, in this city, will go into effect on May 1. The companies consolidating are the C. L. Bailey Company, the Central Iron Works and the Paxton Rolling Mills. The title for the new concern will be the Central Iron and Steel Company. The plants comprise three rolling mills, a universal mill, and a flanging plant. The capacity for manufacturing, shipbuilding, and bridge construction is very great, two of the mills being the largest in the country.

The incorporators of the new company are as follows: Charles L. Bailey, the Hon. J. Donald Cameron, James McCormick, Edward Bailey, Vance C. McCormick, G. M. McCauley of Harrisburg, and William H. Wallace and J. Frederick Kernochan of New York.

ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Receiver Asked for the Pacific Loan and Homestead Association.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Bessie A. Woods, one of the shareholders in the Pacific Loan and Homestead Association, has filed a bill in the Superior Court asking for the appointment of a receiver for the concern, which, she alleges, is in a hopeless state of insolvency. The bill also charges Dewitt C. Butts, the former Secretary, with deception and fraud by the employment of which he has wrongfully converted to his own private use, about $232,000 of moneys belonging to the association

The charges sweep in the Board of Directors in general as having compounded Butts's alleged felony, and Directors James N. Buchanan, Wilson Ames, and William Hill in particular, are charged with sharing in the proceeds. The present financial condition of the association is set forth in the statement that the current expenses exceed the earnings by $1,000 a month, and that there is no money to meet the first series of stock, which is now at par.

Withdrawal demands to the amount of $400,000 are said to have been made, with only $3,000 of available funds on hand. The court is asked to compel Butts, who is now in Southern Indiana, to refund the money which he is said to have appropriated. Another application for the appointment of a receiver has been pending in Judge Freeman's court since December, and has been hotly contested by the present Directory.

THE CRUISE OF THE PURITAN.

A Court of Inquiry to Investigate Her Disablement.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A court of inquiry consisting of Capts. Watson and McCormick and Chief Engineer J. A. B. Smith has been ordered to meet at the New York Navy Yard Friday at 1 o'clock to investigate the recent cruise of the Puritan and the causes which led to that vessel's disablement off Cape Hatteras. It is expected that the result may be the ordering of a court-martial.

The information which reaches the department indicates that the vessel rode out the gales remarkably well, and that she should have reached port without assistance. At least one of the boilers, it is said, was burned out at sea, due to low water. The slight derangement of the machinery, it is claimed, might have been remedied at sea by competent mechanics.

Lieut. T. Walling is named as Judge Advocate of the court, which is ordered to thoroughly investigate whether the machinery of the ship was fit for an extended cruise when she left the yard, as well as the responsibility for her failure at sea. These instructions are unusually broad and intended to give the court the freest possible latitude in finding all the trouble and in recommending subsequent steps to punish those responsible.

Internal Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The total collections of internal revenue for the month of February last were $10,729,016, an increase of $42,684 over February, 1896. The collections from July 1, 1896, to and including February last, were $98,909,085, against $98,881,370 for the corresponding period of 1895-6, an increase for the period ended February last of $27,715.

Mr. Cleveland Starts for Princeton.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., March 17.—Ex-President Cleveland disembarked from the lighthouse tender Violet here to-night and took the New York express for Princeton, N. J.

A BRAVE WOMAN'S FIGHT.

Attacked by Two Bears in Her Cabin, She Killed Both with an Axe, and So Saved the Lives of Her Children.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 17.—A tale of a mother's intrepid bravery and devotion has just come down from the hills. Up in the Catskill Mountains, where the woodsmen are just beginning to break out from their Winter's embargo of ice and snow, comes the story of a mother who, single-handed, fought two hungry bears to a finish, that her babe might live.

Aleck McLeod is a woodsman who lives in a little cabin in the wildest portion of the Southern Catskills, near Peakamoose Mountain. One morning in the latter part of January, after a heavy fall of snow, he found fresh bear tracks in his door yard. Calling his dogs, he took his rifle, and, with visions of fresh meat in his mind, followed the tracks of the two bears that had visited his cabin.

After her husband went away, Mrs. McLeod went out into the yard for an armful of firewood. While at the woodpile she heard her house dog bark fiercely, and at the same time the cries of her little boy, calling to her. With what proved to be wonderful forethought, she seized an axe from the woodpile and started for the cabin on a run.

Half way up the ladder leading to the loft of the cabin she found her little boy Sammy, and at the foot of the ladder a huge black bear was looking up at the screaming child and snapping its huge jaws together viciously. Over in the corner the cradle, which had contained her sleeping baby, had been upset, and the child lay on the floor. Between the child and a second bear stood the brave little fox terrier, barking fiercely and snapping at his giant adversary Mrs. McLeod shouted to her little boy to run up into the loft. A kick from her foot knocked the ladder down as soon as he did so. Then she sprang between her baby and the second bear. Aiming a blow at the bear with the axe which she held in one hand, she seized her baby with the other and and threw it back upon the bed. Then began the battle for her own life and that of the baby. Both bears attacked her.

One of them, standing on its hind legs, advanced toward the intrepid woman. As it came within her reach she sliced off part of one of its sides with a blow from the axe, causing it to retire. As the bear turned away from her to attack the little dog, which was snapping at it in the rear, the second bear advanced. She used her axe with telling effect upon it, burying the blade in its back twice, and finally hitting it squarely between the eyes, so as to split its head open and end its life.

The first bear, momentarily drawn off by the dog, then returned to the attack. It crowded her into a corner, clawed her clothing from her body, and knocked the axe from her hand with a blow from its great paw. Just at this minute little Sammy, who had been witnessing the fight from overhead, cried out to the little dog, which again assailed the bear fiercely on the flank. As the brute turned on the dog, Mrs. McLeod recovered her axe, and, with a fortunate blow, killed the second bear.

The combat had lasted but about five minutes, yet in that time the interior of the cabin had been almost wrecked. As soon as she realized that she had conquered and that danger to her and hers was past, the brave woman fainted. A few minutes later, and before she recovered consciousness, her husband followed his baying hounds into the cabin. He had followed the bear tracks for a circuit of about a mile back to his own cabin door.

Favorable Reports on Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day ordered a favorable report to be made on the nominations of John Hay to be Ambassador to Great Britain, Horace Porter to be Ambassador to France, and Mr. White, present Secretary at London, to be Secretary of the Embassy at London.

THE OFFICE SEEKERS BUSY

Most of Them Confident of Securing the Positions to Which They Aspire.

BESIEGING THE WHITE HOUSE.

Secretary Gage Is Calm and Is Learning the Duties of His Subordinates—Some Nominations Expected To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Washington has been profoundly moved by the prize-fight talk, and even the throng of daily visitors at the White House, some of whom have been there so often that the local reporters will no longer mention their names, found time to discuss the chances of the Carson City pugilists. But not one of the office seekers was so absorbed in the fight as to overlook the opportunity he was praying for of securing a word with the President in his own behalf.

Many Men for the Offices.

The number of visitors to-day was as large as it has been at any time, and many of the anxious applicants were impatient because there was to be a meeting of the Cabinet, that must take up some of the President's time.

Before the inauguration several Ambassadors had been appointed by common report. Ministers had been also selected, and several desirable Consular posts had been filled. It is beginning to be apparent that some of these places will be occupied by more than one person if all the predictions are fulfilled. Gen. Draper of Massachusetts has been spoken of as likely to be Ambassador to Germany; he has also been suggested as Ambassador to Rome, and now there is talk that he may go first to Havana as Consul General, and later to Madrid as Minister, if the place be not raised to that of Ambassador, of which there is some hope among the aspirants for high positions.

To-day there were inquiries suggesting the possibility that Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, who is a member of the National Committee, may go to Berlin. It is expected that a good deal of doubt will be removed to-morrow, when the Senate reconvenes, about who shall occupy the leading diplomatic places.

Secretary to the Italian Embassy.

While the Ambassador to Rome has not yet been definitely announced, there is a report that the next place to the Ambassador has been filled. It is said that Chandler Hale, a son of the Senator from Maine, will be Secretary of the Embassy, whoever may be Ambassador. Senator Allison is reported to have paved the way while visiting Canton for the appointment to this important post, a much more important office in diplomatic estimation than Secretary of Legation. Chandler Hale, who is about twenty-three years of age, is newly graduated from college, and all his diplomatic experience is to be gained. Although twenty-three, Mr. Hale looks younger. The appointment of so young a man to so high a position may be regarded as a mark of extraordinary favor to the young man, and an expression of great confidence in his latent ability by the Administration.

Gen. Clayton's Expectation.

Gen. Powell Clayton, who seems to have no strong opponent for the Mexican mission, expects to be named to-morrow, and so does ex-Consul General Guenther, who has held the place and looks to be returned to Mexico.

All the men who hope to be returned are confident; none more so than ex-Minister to Sweden Thomas, whose career has been written for the newspapers daily for three weeks. Ex-Representative Butterworth is using all the diplomacy he can command to prevent his appointment to the Patent Commissionership, and shows his preference for the office of Solicitor General. There is a candidate for that place who is backed by the Vice President. Mr. Hobart asks that J. Franklin Fort of East Orange shall be made Solicitor General.

Mr. Hobart Was Unknown.

There is a story here that Mr. Hobart called yesterday at the Treasury to see Secretary Gage. The Vice President was not known: He was told the Secretary was very busy and could not be seen.

"Please give him my card when he is disengaged," said the visitor, handing a card to Private Secretary Vanderlip.

When the visitor had gone the private secretary looked idly at the card. It read: "Garret A. Hobart." Vanderlip has apologized.

Secretary Gage Calm.

Secretary Gage is as calm in his office as if there was not an application for place to be considered. He intends to be calm. A friend has cautioned him that other occupants of the office have attempted too much at a time. "As I become familiar with the parts of the department, day after day, my admiration for it and for the men who serve it increases." He says: "It was always necessary for me to learn before taking any important steps just the use to which certain men or bodies of men could be best applied. I must have time here to learn the keys to be touched. When that is acquired the work of administration will be lightened by the men who respond to the demands of the head."

This explains the daily visits of the Secretary to the bureaus. He wants to see what they are doing in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Treasury, the different offices that most Secretaries have accepted on faith. Mr. Gage knows that they exist and how they look when in operation.

CHICAGO MINISTER UNDER FIRE.

A Committee to Investigate His Alleged Promise of a Consulship.

CHICAGO, March 17.—After a warm session, lasting two hours, the official board of the Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church voted last night to appoint a committee of three of its members to investigate the claim of the pastor, the Rev. Richard S. Martin, that the Consul Generalship at Havana had been promised him by President McKinley, or, in lieu of his obtaining the Consul Generalship, an equally important consular post.

Some members of the board are inclined to doubt their pastor's assertion that on the occasion of his visit to Canton to see the President-elect, he was offered so important a post as the Cuban Consul Generalship. The assertion was not made by the pastor from the pulpit, but is said to have been made to several members of the board. Mr. Martin claimed to have a written promise of the place, or of one just as important from Mr. McKinley himself.

One of the committee, however, said today that the committee will not investigate anything further than to inquire of the pastor about his supposed good fortune.

APPLICATIONS TO THE TREASURY.

Sixteen Were Made Yesterday to Secretary Gage for Positions.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Sixteen applications for positions under the Treasury Department were filed with Secretary Gage to-day.

William Youngblood of Alabama applied for the position of Auditor for the Interior Department; Talleson Evans, New York City, for Auditor for the War Department; Daniel Ramey of Washington, D. C., for Deputy Auditor for the War Department, and E. B. M. Brown of Columbus, Ga., for Commissioner General of Immigration.

Applications for Collector of Internal Revnue were as follows: John W. Davy, San Jose, Cal.; C. A. McVey of Fresno, and William H. Quinn, of San Francisco, at San Francisco; T. B. Miller, Helena, Mon.; E. W. Gardner, Amsterdam, N. Y., at Albany; E. J. Gridge of Troy, at Albany; Penrose McClain of Philadelphia, at Philadelphia; Henry Wagner of Pittsburg, at Denver, Col., and J. C. Dempsey of Henryville, Penn., at Nashville.

These applications were made for Collectors of Customs: A. Sherman Magaw of Indianapolis, Ind., at Sitka, Alaska; George Hester of Cleveland, Ohio, at Cleveland, and E. C. Wheeler of Sandusky, Ohio, at Sandusky.

TERMS TO BRIDGE TRUSTEES

Brooklyn Elevated and Surface Roads Have Submitted Their Propositions for Trans-City Privileges.

PRESENT SEPARATE REPORTS.

It Is Argued that Bridge Traffic Would Be Increased One Hundred Per Cent. Within Five Years—Action in the Matter Deferred.

The Brooklyn members of the Bridge Trustees met yesterday afternoon in Mayor Wurster's office, in Brooklyn, to receive the proposition of the elevated and surface roads in regard to crossing the bridge. The members present were Mayor Wurster, Controller Palmer, Trustee Keeney, and President William Berri. The roads were represented by Presidents Uhlmann and Jourdan for the elevated systems and Presidents Rossiter, Partridge, Johnson, and Jackson for the trolley lines. Two sets of propositions, similar in their general features, were presented.

The elevated roads, after discussing exhaustively the conditions they are willing to agree to, present three alternative propositions, the features of which are as follows:

Proposition No. 1.

"The Trustees shall determine the net revenue per capita after paying all operating expenses derived from the railroad of the bridge, during any year since it was opened to public use, and since the fare of 3 cents and 2½ cents has been established, and charge that amount (which we believe to be somewhere between ¾ cent to 1 cent per passenger) to the elevated companies, and in addition thereto charge the actual cost of power and service given and disbursements incurred for the elevated railroads to the end that the net revenue derived by the Trustees from passengers riding in elevated trains shall be the same, no more and no less, than the Trustees derive from passengers using the cars of the local bridge railroad, and that the fare on the elevated railroad shall be no more than 5 cents, plus the regular bridge fare, thus affording the passengers, for the same rate of fare, a through ride, as they now pay for the privilege of changing cars twice daily.

Proposition No. 2.

"That the elevated railroads shall sell single tickets for 8 cents, excursion tickets (double ride) for 15 cents, retain but 5 cents for a single ride or 10 cents for a double ride, and turn the entire remainder over to the trustees. The elevated to make no charge for the use of its cars, cable grip, and wear and tear or the idleness of its employes while its trains of cars are in possession and under the management of the bridge.

Proposition No. 3.

"The elevated railroads offer to cross the bridge on any terms that may be named by the trustees, basing their reliance that the terms must be fair, if fixed by the trustees, to them and to the public, since the elevated will only charge in addition to their regular fare of 5 cents the exact amount that the cities will in any form or manner add to it."

Elevated Roads' Suggestions.

In citing the conditions precedent to any agreement that affect all the railroads in the city, the elevated roads agree among other things to these propositions:

The elevated roads should make all connections and necessary changes at their own expense, and under the direction of the Bridge authorities.

They should also furnish ample and acceptable security for faithful compliance with and adherence to the agreements.

In order to insure this and make railroad travel on the Bridge safe at all times, all cars and all trains of cars upon arrival on the Bridge structure shall be taken possession of by Bridge employes and transported and retransported over the Bridge as Bridge trains and returned to the employes of the several railroads at the point or original departure.

The efficiency of the motive power and equipment of the roads shall be subject to the opinions of Bridge authority at all times.

It will be required that one Kings County and two Brooklyn elevated trains must be provided for in the schedule of bridge trains.

If for want of room a number of trolley cars are excluded from the carriageway they should be those of lines operated under or adjacent to the elevated roads.

At any time within the first six months of operation, the Trustees can order any companies to discontinue service, and the order must be complied with within ten days. No claim shall be allowed the company or companies for so doing.

The proposition goes on to argue that if there were accorded to the elevated roads free transportation across the bridge, on the condition that a five-cent fare would entitle a passenger to be landed in New York, or from this city to any point upon the various lines of Brooklyn, the travel over the bridge would increase not less than 20 per cent. from the day it went into effect, and more than 100 per cent. within five years.

What the Surface Roads Will Do.

The surface railroad propositions in regard to compensation are practically similar to those offered by the elevated companies. Their main features include:

The Bridge Ride Free.

First—The companies will carry passengers over the bridge and over any of their routes leading to or from the bridge without any extra fare additional to the fare for carrying passengers to and from the bridge, and will pay the original cost of all construction necessary to extend their lines across the bridge and the added cost of operation over the bridge; or,

Second—The company will carry passengers across the bridge, charging the present tolls per passenger, paying the original cost of new construction and the operating cost, and will pay to the Bridge Trustees for compensation a sum per passenger equal to the net receipts per passenger shown by the past year's operation of the bridge railway. This arrangement would probably mean a net revenue to the Bridge Trustees of not less than $150,000 a year, which amount would increase year by year indefinitely. This income would be additional to any present income received from the operation of the bridge. Assuming that the cost of operation for the surface companies would be as great as the present cost of operation of the bridge railway, the companies say they would be giving under this arrangement all their net profits to the Bridge Trustees. The only profit they could expect to make would be by an increase in travel which would come from through transit, or

Trustees Can Fix the Tolls.

Third—The companies will agree to carry their passengers over and across the bridge in through cars, collecting such toll or rate of fare as may be imposed by the trustees and pay over the entire amount, less the cost of operating expenses, to said trustees.

The sub-committee, after an informal talk on the general subject of compensation, adjourned, to meet on Saturday.

Col. T. S. Williams, Secretary of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, in speaking of the propositions presented, said yesterday: "The question of the strength and availability of the bridge has been settled. If the report of the expert engineers is not enough to show that, the letter written by Washington Roebling to Mr. Rossiter, in which he said that the bridge was fully able to stand the added strain, should set all fears at rest. Mr. Roebling probably knows more about the bridge than any one else."

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Newest suggestions at factory prices.

THE APPOINTED SENATORS.

Questions Relating to the Kentucky, Florida, and Oregon Cases.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The cases of the three appointed Senators from Florida, Kentucky, and Oregon are now before the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A person who has given a good deal of attention to these cases said to-night:

"Notwithstanding Senator Hoar's statement that he could not see any difference between these cases there is a broad difference.

"The Federal statute regulating the election of United States Senators provides that the Legislature chosen next preceding the expiration of the term shall elect the Senator to fill the prospective or existing vacancy.

"In Kentucky the Legislature wrangled through one session without electing a Senator in Blackburn's place. It is now in session again.

"In the Oregon case the Legislature met last Winter, but no vote for Senator was had.

"In the Florida case the Legislature was elected last Fall, but will not meet until next month. In the Florida case only the Legislature has not yet had an opportunity to fill the vacancy, which in its case was caused by the expiration of the term of Senator Call.

"The Kentucky case is exactly in line with the Mantle case decided in the Fifty-third Congress. The term of Mr. Saunders expired March 3, 1893. The Legislature failed to elect a successor, and the Governor then appointed Mantle, who failed to get his seat, although the committee reported in his favor.

"The Oregon case presents a new complication never before passed upon by the Senate. One of the branches of the Legislature, owing to a bitter factional fight among the Republicans, who were in a majority, failed to organize, thus making it impossible to vote for Senator. The question here arises: Has a Legislature had an opportunity to elect a Senator as the successor of Mr. Mitchell?"

LONG ISLAND WATER COMPANY.

Its Suit Against Brooklyn in the National Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Gen. B. F. Tracy of Brooklyn appeared in the Supreme Court to-day to take part in the argument of the next case of the Long Island Water Supply Company against the City of Brooklyn. This litigation had its origin in the agreement made in 1890 by Mayor Alfred C. Chapin, Controller Jackson, and Auditor Rutan to purchase the franchise and plant of the water company which had come into the city limits by the annexation of the old town of New Lots, for $1,250,000. This proposition excited much opposition, and proceedings for an injunction to prevent the purchase were begun and carried to a successful conclusion.

In 1892 a law was passed authorizing the City of Brooklyn to secure possession of the property by condemnation proceedings. The Commissioners appointed to appraise the property fixed its value at $570,000. This valuation the water company refused to accept, and has fought the case through the State courts and into the Supreme Court of the United States, the State courts deciding against it.

The case comes here on the ground that the action of the Legislature and the condemnation proceedings under the law were in violation of the company's contract with the town of New Lots, and therefore unconstitutional. The argument was opened for the water company by ex-Judge John F. Dillon, and will be continued to-morrow.

LOWER WEST SIDE'S COMPLAINT

Property Owners Indorse Col. Waring's Plan for a New Dump.

Vice President John P. Windolph of the Board of Aldermen headed a delegation of West side property owners whose holdings are below West Seventieth Street, and who called on Mayor Strong yesterday to protest against the action of the West End Association in opposing Col. Waring's proposition to build a steel pocket dump at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street.

The delegation declared that the carting of so much garbage from the district further north through the streets below Seventieth Street was a nuisance, and asserted that by actual count forty ash carts an hour passed through West Forty-seventh Street west of Tenth Avenue, so that the tenants could hardly open their windows on account of the flying ashes and dirt. It was argued that each section of the city should bear its proportionate share of discomfort from the carting of garbage and ashes.

The Mayor's visitors also protested against proposed discrimination against them in the matter of withholding the underground trolley south of Fifty-ninth Street on Eighth Avenue.

The Mayor said that he was with the property owners on both contentions, and that he would do all that he could to aid them.

The Old Guard's New Major.

S. Ellis Briggs was elected Major of the Old Guard at its meeting in the armory last evening. He received his military education at the White Plains Military Academy, and was graduated June 28, 1865. He joined the Twenty-second Regiment Aug. 20 of the same year. In the Orange riots on July 12, 1871, he commanded Company A, Twenty-second Regiment. In January, 1874, he organized Company K, which became the largest and best-drilled body in the regiment. He resigned his commission in 1877, but continued to serve as a private until he took his discharge in March, 1882. At Creedmoor in September, 1875, he won the Adjutant General's prize for the highest score among the State troops. In the first inter-State shooting match he not only won the first prize, but took the prize for the highest score in the team. He was elected Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment Veteran Corps in 1885.

Stabbed in a Quarrel.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 17.—To-day G. B. Brown of Dublin, Texas, and E. P. Rogers of Jonesville, students of Smith's Commercial College, became involved in a quarrel, which resulted in Rogers drawing a knife, plunging it into the back of Brown's neck, and drawing it around, laying the whole of the left side of the neck open. Brown was taken to a hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. Rogers was arrested, and subsequently released on bond, it appearing that Brown was the aggressor.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Lieut. A. Sharp, as Naval Aide to the Assistant Secretary, is transferred from the Equipment Bureau.

Lieut. A. C. Hodgson is ordered to the Alert, relieving Lieut. A. C. Baker, who has three months' leave.

Ensigns R. H. Osborne and F. R. Payne are detached from the Newark to the Columbia and Terror, respectively.

Capt. H. F. Picking has been selected to command the Wabash at Boston, succeeding Capt. Kautz on his promotion to Commodore.

Paymaster J. E. Cann is ordered from the Newark to the Columbia, relieving Paymaster S. Rand, who will settle accounts and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Moore is ordered to the Alert, relieving Passed Assistant Surgeon L. W. Spartling, who has three months' leave.

Surgeon M. H. Simons is ordered from the torpedo station, Newport, to the Columbia, relieving Surgeon E. Z. Derr, who has three months' leave.

Ensign A. G. Kavanagh is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Asiatic station with a draft of men by steamer from San Francisco, March 23. He ultimately will go to the Yorktown.

A TRIBUTE OF SCIENCE.

Synopsis of a most Remarkable Lecture Delivered Before the Ninth Medical Congress, by Dr. A. L. A. Toboldt, of the University of Pennsylvania.

The famous fountain of health at Carlsbad, in Bohemia, which has been the refuge of invalids for five centuries, is certainly well worthy of a careful study. My experience with this remedialagent has been such that I may truly say that no remedy which I ever employed has given me so much pleasure and profit as this particular one. Selecting a number of chronic hypochondriacs, whose afflictions have baffled all my previous efforts as my subjects, I was truly astonished to note that, although no rigid diet was prescribed, and only a limited amount of exercise was indulged in, I obtained most remarkable results—the complexion, even after a week's use, began to clear up, the step became more firm and elastic, and, what was more, the entire host of hypochondriacal complaints, seemed to vanish like mist.

Many imitations of the genuine imported Carlsbad Waters and Carlsbad Sprudel Salt are being sold here by druggists and others. The genuine article is bottled under the supervision of the city of Carlsbad, and has the seal of the city and the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., sole agents for the U. S., New York, on every bottle. All others are worthless imitations.

Dr. Toboldt's lecture, with table of cases treated, will be mailed to any address upon application to the agents of the Carlsbad Spring, EISNER & MENDELSON CO., New York.

Special.

This week and every week Derbys Three and Four Dollars, Alpines Three and Three Fifty, and Silk Hats Five and Six Dollars.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

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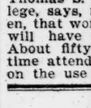
Spring Styles Now Ready.

NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No Teas please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send for price list of choice Family Groceries.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

KORNBLUM, OPTICAL SPECIALIST of 327 Fifth Av., N. Y., has returned from Pittsburg. He will now give his time exclusively to his New York office, and attend personally to the testing of sight, adjusting of glasses, etc.

FRECKLES mar good complexions. Dermatologist Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., removes freckles. Consultation free. Terms moderate. Use Facial Soap. Send 10 cents for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.



UNION SEMINARY INNOVATION.

First Woman Graduate from a Presbyterian Theological School.

The first woman to be graduated from a Presbyterian Theological Seminary was awarded a rating yesterday by the Faculty of the Union Theological Seminary at Seventieth Street and Park Avenue, in the class of '97. She is Miss Emilie Grace Briggs, a daughter of that famous Presbyterian minister, Charles A. Briggs, who was suspended by the General Assembly for certain alleged heretical and unorthodox teachings, but who is still a Professor in the seminary.

Miss Briggs is about twenty-two years old. Though rated second, she has as good a record as D. S. Muzzey, who was ranked in first place, receiving the '97 fellowship. She was four years at the course, but did not enter a regular class until she had been a special student for a year, and the rule of the seminary requires that fellowships shall be awarded only to those who complete the course in three years. While entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, Miss Briggs cannot become a preacher, because the Presbyterian Church does not permit it. She does not desire to preach, however, and will probably devote herself to teaching.

Miss Briggs has a sister who is a Deaconess in the Episcopal Caurch, and she herself leans to that Church.

There is no rule in the seminary against having women students, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, President of the college, says, now that the ice has been broken, that women desiring to become students will have all privileges accorded them. About fifty young women at the present time attend the lectures by Prof. Fagnani on the use of the English Bible.

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NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Senate Passes the Bill to Exempt State Bonds from Taxation—The Greater New York Charter.

THE DOLLAR GAS QUESTION.

Senator Cantor Protests that His Bill Has Not Had Due Consideration —The Debate Shut Off by the Lieutenant Governor.

ALBANY, March 17.—Among the bills returned from the Assembly to the Senate this morning was the bill exempting State bonds from taxation. It had been amended so as to include only the canal improvement bonds.

Senator Ellsworth said he could see no reason why the exemption should not be applied to all State bonds, but in this exigency he moved to concur in the amendment, and this was done.

The annual Appropriation bill, as amended in the Senate, was returned from the Assembly with the announcement that the amendments were non-concurred in, and asking for the appointment of a conference committee. This request was granted, but as Senator Mullin, Chairman of the Finance Committee, was not present to-day, the committee was not appointed.

When the Greater New York charter amendments were presented, Senator Stranahan asked that they be made a special order for Wednesday next, and gave notice that at that time he would move to suspend the rules and advance the bill then to the order of third reading. He said these bills had to be considered by the Mayors of the cities, and it was necessary that they should be advanced as rapidly as possible. The charter was made a special order for Wednesday.

The Dollar Gas Bill.

Senator Cantor moved to discharge the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations from further consideration of his bill providing for dollar gas in New York City. He said the bill was the very first one introduced in the Senate at this session, and there could be no possible excuse for the failure of this committee to make some sort of a report, so that the matter might come up on the floor of the Senate for consideration. He said that the bill had had full consideration. Two hearings had been held, at which time two experts had appeared and submitted facts which seemed to prove that gas could be sold in New York City at $1 and at a fair profit. These statements had not been refuted, although he had challenged the gas companies to come here and disprove these statements. But one had attempted to do so, and the representative of that company had conceded that gas could be made at $1. Senator Cantor spoke at some length, reviewing the arguments made before the committee, and urging that some action should be taken immediately.

Senator Malby, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Miscellaneous Corporations Committee appointed to prepare the bill, in replying to Senator Cantor, said that the Senator had repeated his assertion several times that one company had been paying 12 per cent., but Senator Cantor's bill proposed to reduce the revenue of the companies 20 per cent., or, in other words, to drive every one of these companies into bankruptcy. He repeated that some report would be submitted to-morrow, and suggested that Senator Cantor should wait until then and find out whether the bill reported was not satisfactory.

Senator Cantor said the committee had had ten weeks for the consideration of this bill, and he had no confidence that it would ever report anything satisfactory. It was not satisfactory that there should be merely a reduction of 5 cents a year. The people wanted that these great gas monopolies should be placed under the supervision of municipal authorities.

Senator Guy said that he had little hope of ever getting anything out of this committee, which he characterized as the legislative graveyard of the Senate.

Senator Malby made a reply in defense of the committee. He said he would be perfectly frank with Senator Cantor and tell him that he did not believe the committee ever would report his bill. For any member of the committee to vote to report this bill would be an outrage upon the great vested rights involved. He insisted that the passage of such a bill would wipe out of existence every gas company in New York.

No Charges of Corruption.

Senator Coggeshall defended Senator Brown, Chairman of the committee, from any imputation of dishonesty in connection with this measure, and Senator Guy denied that he had intended any such imputation.

Senator Cantor made a determined and persistent fight to get his bill from the committee. He said the statement of Senator Malby that he was unalterably opposed to the bill was a sufficient warrant for the discharge of the committee. He asked that the bill should be given to the Senate for consideration.

Senator Cantor said that he was seriously in earnest in his desire to get a report from this committee, but at the request of several Senators he would withdraw his motion to discharge the committee, but gave notice that it would be renewed to-morrow morning.

Senator Ellsworth suggested that it might as well be disposed of now as at any time, and at this Senator Cantor at once insisted upon a vote upon the motion to discharge the committee. This was taken, and the motion was defeated by a vote of 37 to 7, the following voting in the affirmative: Ahearn, Cantor, Coffey, Featherson, Foley, Guy, and McNulty.

Senators Sullivan, Gallagher, and McCarren voted in the negative with the Republicans.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Coggeshall—Authorizing the State Excise Commissioner to treat that portion of the City of Rome not included within the corporation tax district limits of the city as a separate town in determining the amount of liquor taxes to be paid therein.

Senator Humphrey—Placing the Lloyds Fire Insurance Associations under the supervision of the State Insurance Department and requiring them to incorporate with a capital stock.

Senator Guy—Providing that guards shall be placed at all windows above the ground floor in tenement houses in New York.

SHAMROCK IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Finn Objects to Advancing the Anti-Trust Bills—A Vigorous Protest from Mr. Finn.

ALBANY, March 17.—In the Assembly Chamber this morning wherever the eye turned, bows, ribbons, and shamrocks were visible, pinned to the members' coats. The Sergeant at Arms and the clerks of the House were all decorated in honor of Ireland's patron saint, and legislators who, by birth and ancestry, would never have been suspected of being partial to St. Patrick were profusely covered with the emerald badge.

Four special orders and four bills in regular order formed the calendar of the day. A slight flurry was caused by a decision of the Speaker when the bills prepared by the "trust committee" were read. It was proposed to advance them to second reading, but this was objected to by Democratic Leader Finn, who claimed they should go to committee, "the same as other measures." The Chair ruled that as the House had instructed the investigating committee to prepare bills, those submitted were in proper shape to be advanced.

Mr. Finn vehemently protested against this ruling and carried his objection so far as to appeal from the decision of the Chair, which is the first time this session of the Legislature that this has been attempted. The decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 99 yeas to 27 nays.

Mr. Anderson's bill to incorporate the City of Rensselaer was passed after much debate by a vote of 102 to 29.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Garby—Fixing the price of gas in Richmond County at $1.45.

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $50,000 for repairing the State House.

Mr. Lewis—Appropriating $13,000 for a boulevard canal bridge in Brighton.

Mr. Garby—Creating the office of Commissioner of Jurors in Richmond County.

PRINTING IN THE PRISONS.

Only Necessary Work Will Be Done by the Convicts.

ALBANY, March 17.—The State Prison Commission, at its meeting to-day, took up the question of the furnishing of printing supplies to sub-divisions of the State by the Superintendent of Prisons.

At the hearing yesterday there was great opposition to this.

The commission adopted a resolution to-day, calling the attention of the Superintendent of Prisons to the fact that the commission did not contemplate assigning printing as one of the industries to be carried on in the prisons; that printing should be done for cities, towns, villages, and counties of the State.

The Superintendent of Prisons evidently has so construed the commission's original assignment, for he has arranged that all sub-divisions of the State may send requisitions for printed supplies. Only State Department printing supplies was it intended by the commission to cover. The commission also deems it impracticable to do legislative printing, or considerable of the department printing wanted quickly from time to time, by the convicts.

THE ANTI-CARTOON BILL.

Printers and Illustrators Object to Its Enactment.

ALBANY, March 17.—The Senate Codes Committee gave a final hearing this afternoon on Senator Ellsworth's Anti-Cartoon bill. Thomas S. Fagen of Troy opposed the bill on the ground that the present law was sufficient to protect people from being held up to ridicule.

James Ryan of the International Typographical Union and Frank Severence of The Illustrated Buffalo Express also opposed the bill.

Ex-Judge J. S. Lameraux of Ballston Spa, representing Puck, Judge, Frank Leslie's, and other illustrated papers, opposed the bill. Se said the bill was too sweeping, as it would drive out of business the legitimate illustrated papers or lead them to violate or evade the law. There could be no middle ground. He suggested a number of amendments to the bill, principal among which was one permitting the printing of portraits and cartoons so long as they do not represent the subjects in a lewd or immoral manner. He also suggested amendments so as to give Judges greater discretion in passing sentences.

W. A. Sutherland of Rochester favored the bill. He made a long argument, laying stress upon the necessity for cleaner work on the part of newspapers. He did not object to the legitimate publication of pictures, but he thought that the picturing of crime, sensations, &c., was demoralizing, and ought to be suppressed.

S. B. Donnelly of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York opposed the bill, and made the committee smile by stating that politicians were in the habit of having their portraits printed and flooding their districts with them just before election day. He opposed the bill as being an attack on organized labor.

The committee did not act upon the bill, as Senator Ellsworth intends to consider Judge Lameraux's amendments, with the view of adopting them, if possible.

GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

Slight Amendments Made to the Commission's Plans.

ALBANY, March 17.—The Greater New York charter was reported favorably in each House of the Legislature this morning. There were numerous amendments to the charter adopted in committee, but the most important action taken by the Cities Committee was in refusing to accept amendments that would materially affect the operations of the charter. Among the amendments adopted are the following:

Restricting the publication of public notices in Brooklyn corporation newspapers to proceedings affecting the present city, and providing for the publication of public notices affecting the Borough of the Bronx in semi-weekly newspapers, published there.

Veterans are fully protected in their tenure of office by an amendment agreed to by Gen. Tracy.

The tenure of office of the janitors of the public schools is also protected.

The Bureau of Incumbrances, and the right to issue permits to builders and other persons to use the streets, are taken from the jurisdiction of the Street Cleaning Department and lodged with the Department or Highways.

The charter originally fixed the salary of the Deputy Tax Commissioner at $2,700. An amendment was adopted, empowering the Department of Taxes and Assessment to fix the salary without limit.

The question as to the apportionment of the debt of the town of Hempstead was provided for by an amendment which apportions the present debt of the town pro rata according to the present assessed valuation. This will prevent the unjust saddling on that part of Hempstead not included in the greater city of debts that should rightfully be paid by the part which is taken in.

The dock provisions of the charter were not materially amended. One of the amendments adopted in committee provides that the Sinking Fund Commissioners must first approve of all condemnatory proceedings on the part of the Dock Board to secure dock property.

At its first meeting the committee adopted an amendment to the charter, which was suggested by Mr. Auerbach. This amendment gave special protection to the dock interests of the Sugar Trust, and railroad, steamship, ferry, and manufacturing interests in Brooklyn.

There were numerous other unimportant amendments adopted by the committee, mainly correcting errors.

MR. FINN DISCOURAGED.

Will Not Try to Pass the Stoop-Line Bill over the Veto.

ALBANY, March 17.—Assemblyman Finn read in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day that Mayor Strong had refused to sign his Stoop-line bill, and said:

"So they would like to send up another bill, which suits the Mayor and let me run around to the two houses and the committee rooms until I can get that passed, would they? I'm surprised at the action of Mayor Strong. I had assurance that he would favor a bill which treated the sidewalks about all the markets alike, and I did my best to draw the bill to meet his approval. Mr. Blandy must have been mistaken, it seems.

"Will you make any attempt to repass your bill over Mayor Strong's veto?" a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES asked.

"I don't know," said Mr. Finn. "I believe we could do it. The bill had no opposition when it was passed before, and this majority does not seem to have any scruples about overriding a Mayor's veto. I don't think it would hesitate to turn down Mayor Strong. I don't know, however. I guess I'll wait till I get the new bill and see what it's like. Maybe we could pass a new one just as quickly as we could the old. But it's rather discouraging, so late in the session."

DEMANDS OF RESTAURATEURS.

Proposed Amendments to the Raines Liquor-Tax Law.

ALBANY, March 17.—The proprietors of restaurants and cafés where table d'hote dinners are served in New York City want an amendment to the Raines liquor tax law which will give them a special license to serve wines at less than the fee prescribed in the Raines bill. Representatives of about 400 such proprietors in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District in New York City have sent a bill with the statement of their case to Assemblyman Murphy, who represents that district. It includes a considerable portion of the "Tenderloin," running from Fourteenth Street to Thirty-eighth, between Seventh and Lexington Avenues. The table d'hote men claim that their case is of importance, not only to themselves, but to the whole army of New Yorkers and visitors from other cities who dine with them, inasmuch as the proposal of Mr. Raines would be prohibitive in many cases.

Assemblyman Murphy will present an amendment providing a special license of $300 for places of this nature where no regular bar is kept.

THE IOWA SPEAKER RESIGNS.

On Account of Charges of Corruption Against the Legislature.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 17.—A tremendous sensation was caused in the Iowa Legislature this morning when Representative Lambert read portions of a letter said to have been sent by Building and Loan Associations over the State, making wholesale charges of legislative corruption.

Speakers Byers demanded that the letter be read in its entirety. Lambert refused, saying the communication was confidential. The Speaker ordered the Sergeant at Arms to procure it and it was read to the House. Speaker Byers then resigned and demanded a thorough investigation of the charges made against himself and other members.

Many members offered resolutions declaring confidence in Mr. Byers, and protesting against his resignation, but he declined to make what he termed "a grand stand play," and adhered to his purpose.

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DERBYS, $1.90 TO $3.40

SILK HATS, $3.90 TO $5.80

Your high-priced hatter asks $2.00 advance on each grade. No middlemen's profits, and no royalty for a name.

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and all Druggists.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AVERY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. AVERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of October, 1896. SAMUEL PORTER AVERY, Administrator. JAMES O'NEILL, Attorney, 280 Broadway, N. Y. o8-1aw6mTh

BALL, ELIAS M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIAS M. BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John A. Grow, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1896. MARY LOUISE BALL, Executrix. JOHN A. GROW, Atty. for Executrix, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o15-1aw6mTh

BOULANGER, CAMILLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAMILLE BOULANGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of James W. McElhinney, 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1897. SOPHIE HETZEL, Administratrix. JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Attorney for Administratrix, 132 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh4-1aw6mTh

BRUNO, ANNA, also called A. BRUNO.—To the creditors of ANNA BRUNO, also called A. BRUNO, late of the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that I, Richard M. Bruno, son of Anna Bruno, the decedent above named, will apply to the Surrogate's Court of the County of Kings, in the Hall of Records, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 6th day of April, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits that were of the said Anna Bruno, also called A. Bruno, deceased, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

All creditors of the said Anna Bruno, also called A. Bruno, deceased, and of her estate, are hereby notified to present their claims against her estate to the Surrogate of the County of Kings, at the office of the said Surrogate, in the Hall of Records, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of April, 1897.

This notice is given pursuant to an order of the said Surrogate's Court of the County of Kings, dated February 25th, 1897, in order that the bond of the administrator need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate of said decedent, presented to the said Surrogate pursuant to this notice.—Dated, February 27th, 1897.

RICHARD M. BRUNO, Applicant, 146 Broadway, New York City. mh1-2aw4wM&Th

CANIMAR, COUNT OF.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRE ALFONSO Y MADAN, COUNT OF CANIMAR, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. CARL EDWARD BILLQVIST, Ancillary Executor. ROBERT S. MINTURN, Attorney for Ancillary Executor, 68 Broad Street, New York. f25-1aw6mTh

CRAIGIN, HENRY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. CRAIGIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Stone, No. 243 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of January, 1897. GEORGE A. CRAIGIN, Administrator; WILLIAM STONE, Attorney for Administrator, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja14-1aw6mTh

GATEWOOD, CYRUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CYRUS GATEWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Swayne & Swayne, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. IRENE COOK, Administratrix. SWAYNE & SWAYNE, Attorneys for Admx., 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. o8-1aw6mTh

HARBECK, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HARBECK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Islip, Suffolk County, New York, on or before the 15th day of August, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1897. CHARLES T. HARBECK, ALFRED S. BROWN, Executors. f11-1aw6mTh

HASTINGS, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH HASTINGS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Blain, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1896. WILLIAM H. HASTINGS, ROBERT HASTINGS, Executors, and MARY E. HASTINGS, Executrix. WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City. n19-1aw6mTh

HAYWARD, JOHN N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN N. HAYWARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1897. WILLIAM T. HAYWARD, JOHN N. HAYWARD, FRANK EARLE HAYWARD, Executors. DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Attorneys for Executors, 96 Broadway, New York City. mh4-1aw6mTh

LENTILHON, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH LENTILHON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, office of Carmalt, Sherrill & Lockwood, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1897. EUGENE LENTILHON, JAMES G. JANEWAY, Executors. CARMALT, SHERRILL & LOCKWOOD, 35 Nassau Street, Attorneys for Executors. ja21-1aw6mTh&fy22

MICHAELS, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN MICHAELS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence and place of transacting business, No. 440 West Twenty-second Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of September next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of March, 1897. MATILDA H. MICHAELS, Executrix. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executrix, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. mh18-1aw6mTh

SMITH, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. S. Thomas, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. JAMES H. SMITH, Executor. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executor. s17-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SMITH JAMES, otherwise known as M. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. S. Thomas, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. JAMES H. SMITH, Surviving Administrator. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Administrator. s17-1aw6mTh

SNOW, JULIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIET S. SNOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the law office of Parker & Scudder, No. 151 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1896. FRANCES G. PARDEE, GEORGE M. S. HORTON, Executors. PARKER & SCUDDER, Attorneys for Executors, 151 Broadway, New-York. s24-1aw6mTh

WILLSON, HARRIET C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Fannie V. Mangun, Ella Ladde, Nicholas Easton Ladde, William Conway Bailey, Sophia Maud Thorburn, Dora Guggenberg, Mrs. Pedro Alma, Augusta Hespeler, Cornelia B. Bailey, Emille J. McNab, and Susan Conway Willson, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-eighth (28) day of May, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why authority should not be given to the Executor of the last will and testament of HARRIET C. WILLSON, deceased, to mortgage so much of the real property of the said decedent as may be necessary to pay her debts; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to the appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

mh4-1aw7wTh

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, Room No. 8, City Hall, New York City, March 17, 1897.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company having filed their petition bearing date February 15th, 1897, with the Common Council of the City of New York, applying for its consent to be given to the construction, maintenance, and operation by horse power or an underground current of electricity of double track branches or extensions of the petitioners' railroads, viz.: an extension or branch of the railroad of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company commencing at the intersection of the Bowery and Delancey Street and running in and upon the Bowery to Broome Street and thence westerly in and upon Broome Street to Centre Street, to an extension or branch of the railroad of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company commencing on the westerly side of Broadway at Broome Street, and running thence easterly in and upon Broome Street to Centre Street, and the Union Street at Centre Street, not over one-half mile from such petitioners' respective lines or routes upon the Boulevard and Eighth Avenue respectively, and the establishment by the construction of the connection of a new route for public travel in and upon the surface of said streets between said avenues.

Now, therefore, pursuant to directions given me in a resolution which was adopted by the Common Council March 16th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor March 17th, 1897, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen at the City Hall in the City of New York on Wednesday, the 7th day of April, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad companies will be first considered, and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

WM. H. TEN EYCK, Clerk of the Common Council.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of this Court made in the above-entitled proceeding and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1897, we, the undersigned receivers of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company, will sell at public auction, at the brewery buildings, Nos. 232 to 240 West Eighteenth Street, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1897, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the personal property of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company, and the good will of the business of the company, including the machinery, horses and wagons, trucks, signs, machines, boilers, shafting, belting, beer kegs, beer barrels, and every other manner of chattels and fixtures, and all accounts and bills receivable, real estate mortgages, chattel mortgages, leases, the stock of beer and merchandise, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever.

The property to be sold will be divided into lots, so far as may be practicable, and a detailed statement and description of such division into lots will be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court in and for the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, five days before the date of sale, and a duplicate copy of the list of property to be sold may be inspected at the office of the receivers, upon the premises aforesaid.

The sale will be for cash, subject, however, to such modifications as the Court may hereafter make in respect to the manner of payment of the purchase price. Special attention is directed to the terms of the order as to the manner of sale.—Dated New York, March 6th, 1897.

VALENTINE P. SNYDER, SAMUEL SANDERS, Receivers.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Receivers.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to March 22d, 1897, same time and place.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1897.

VALENTINE P. SNYDER, SAMUEL SANDERS, Receivers.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Receivers.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—MARY MARKOWITZ, Plaintiff, against ARNOLD MARKOWITZ, defendant.—Trial desired in the City of New York.—Summons, with notice.—Action for absolute divorce on the ground of adultery.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 6th, 1897. MASHBIR & CUKOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, Pulitzer Building, 53-63 Park Row, Room 154, New York City.

To Arnold Markowitz, the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of his Honor Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at his office at the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1897. MASHBIR & CUKOR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

61 Park Row, New York City. f18-1aw6wTh&Ap1.

ALFRED SHRIMPTON & SONS, LIMITED.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made and filed March 1st, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ALFRED SHRIMPTON & SONS, LIMITED, lately doing business at No. 273 Church St., in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said ALFRED SHRIMPTON & SONS, LIMITED, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, George C. Coffin, at No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before the 29th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, March 1st, 1897. WM. H. BLAIN, Assignee. GEORGE C. COFFIN, Atty. for Assignee, Rooms 1,529-1,533 No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City. mh4-1aw7wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 3d day of March, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against BENJAMIN S. HOHEB, lately doing business at 335 Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly-appointed assignee of the said Benjamin S. Hoheb, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York City, March 10, 1897.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Assignee, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

FREDERICK P. FORSTER, Attorney for Assignee, 52 Wall Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6wTh&ap22.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles B. Lawson, residing at Mott Avenue, near 146th Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, Henry Warren Beebe, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said Charles B. Lawson for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1897.—Dated New York, February 26, 1897. HENRY WARREN BEEBE, Assignee. f4-1aw7wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SARAH STRANG, deceased, late of the Town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y., notice is hereby given that I, Charles E. Strang, husband of the late Sarah Strang, will apply to the Surrogate of Westchester County for letters of administration on the estate of the said deceased pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, at his office in White Plains, N. Y., on the 20th day of March, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. All creditors of the said Sarah Strang are hereby notified to present their claims to said Surrogate on or before said 20th day of March, 1897.

This notice is given pursuant to an order of said Surrogate dated Feb. 13th, 1897, in order that the bond of the administrator need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate.—Dated White Plains, N. Y., February 15th, 1897.

CHARLES E. STRANG, Applicant, White Plains, New York. f16-2aw5wTu&Th

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. ROSS, individually, and as surviving partner of Charles G. Ross and Co., lately doing business in the City of New York, N. Y., to present the same, with the vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said Charles G. Ross, individually, and as surviving partner of Charles G. Ross and Co., for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of William Hildreth Field & Deshon, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on or before the first day of May, 1897.

JOHN C. HAYS, Assignee. WILLIAM HILDRETH FIELD & DESHON, Attys. for Assignee, 237 Broadway, New York, N. Y. f11-1aw6wTh&mh25

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—EUGENE CLIFFORD POTTER, plaintiff, against EMMA KRUG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 4th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Eighth Avenue with the said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block fifty (50) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and thence easterly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part (the defendant Emma Krug) by the party of the second part hereto (the plaintiff) and his wife by deed bearing even date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, these presents being given to secure a part of the purchase price therein expressed.—Dated New York, March 6th, 1897.

GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Referee. QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 168 Broadway, New York City. mh8-2aw3wM&Th&mh30

THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRY MEUSER, plaintiff, against ANNIE E. DRUMMOND, Thomas J. Farrell, and Edward Elliott, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 1st day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-three (183) feet and four (4) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with Thirty-eighth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches, thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to Thirty-eighth Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 3, 1897.

EDWARD S. PECK, Referee. GEORGE F. MARTENS, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 261 Broadway, New York, N. Y. JOHN J. MACKLIN, Esq., Attorney for Defendant Drummond, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y. mh4-2aw8wTh&F&mh26.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against the MINING AND DREDGING POWER COMPANY, and THOMAS G. CONDON as receiver of the Mining and Dredging Power Company, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—8:30.
DALY'S—Meg Merrilies—8:15. 11 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—On Broadway—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—An American Beauty—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—New Life—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition—Day and Evening.
MARBLE CHURCH—Organ Recital—4:00.
MURRAY HILL—Old Lavendar—8:00.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALDORF—Lecture Recital—11 A. M.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1897.

GO DEEPER.

We remarked yesterday that the inquiry into discrimination by railroads against the trade of the City of New York now going on must have its chief value in informing public opinion.

After careful attention to the testimony before the commission for the past three days we are bound to say that so far the inquiry has only scratched the surface of the field of investigation. Unless the lawyers of the Produce Exchange are prepared to plow deeper, with a sharper plowshare of the subsoil pattern, with a more vigorous motive power, public opinion will be left without the information necessary to produce results.

Up to the present time the investigation has been deliberate, elaborate, and perfectly polite. It has not been revealing.

THE NEW TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS

In their anger and inexperience our grandfathers wasted a good word when they called the tariff of 1828 "a tariff of abominations." That designation should have been kept for Mr. DINGLEY's tariff, and would have been if those good men could have foreseen how the little imp of protection who but annoyed them with his baby pranks was to grow into a ruthless monster demanding the entire and unpre-empted range of English speech for his fit characterization.

Take the woolen schedule, that puts a practically prohibitory tax on the raw material which our manufacturers must have free in order to produce goods at prices that will compete with shoddy at home or with the manufactures of other countries in the markets of the world; and that taxes woolens and dress goods higher even than the outrageous woolen schedule of the McKinley law. Is that not an abomination?

Take the cutlery schedule, that has the infamy of its origin in private intrigue stamped all over it. Was it for revenue that Mr. DINGLEY's committee imposed duties of 225 per cent. on the cheapest scissors, of 175 per cent. on staghorn carving knives, of 157 per cent. on the commonest table knives and forks, of from 112 to 355 per cent. on table knives and forks with staghorn handles? These articles are imported for the consumption of people of the slenderest means. In the war tariff scissors and shears were taxed 35 per cent., and only 45 per cent. in the McKinley and Wilson acts; staghorn carving knives were taxed 35 per cent. in the war tariff and in the Wilson act, and table knives of all kinds were also taxed at 35 per cent. in both those tariffs. Why are the rates put up to these amazing heights?

Why is the American citizen who buys a plain four-bladed pocketknife costing about $1 or less asked to pay a duty of from 213 to 270 per cent.? During the war 50 per cent. was thought to be a sufficient duty, and in the McKinley tariff less than half the Dingley rates were collected. Why are breech-loading guns that have been made for years in this country under a 35 per cent. tariff put up to 85 and 100 per cent.?

These are Satanic abominations. They are thrust into the bill by men who, under the emblem of the gaping pocket, made successful forays in the Ways and Means Committee room. They give the lie to all the Administration prating about increased revenue.

THE ANTI-TRUST BILLS.

The two bills which have been submitted to the Legislature in pursuance of the recommendations of the joint committee which lately investigated "Trusts" are said to have been drawn by the Governor's legal adviser, Mr. LINCOLN, with a view to giving effect to those recommendations. Notwithstanding this fact, they seem to us to be hastily and loosely drawn, but, apart from the matter of form, it is difficult to see just what practical effect is to be expected from them.

The section of the first bill which prohibits combinations to create monopoly, restrain trade, or prevent competition is a mere enactment in statutory form of what is already admitted to be law and is always held to be such by the courts, and it even uses the phrase "unlawful restraint of trade," as if it were applying law and not making it. The part of this bill which may have some value is that requiring "foreign corporations"—that is, corporations organized outside of this State, but doing business within it—to file reports with the Secretary of State stating the amount of their capital stock, assets and liabilities, capital invested in this State and mortgage indebtedness, &c.; also requiring them to keep stock books in this State accessible to stockholders, judgment creditors, and public officers authorized to inspect them, and imposing upon the officers, Directors, and stockholders of foreign corporations doing business in this State the same liabilities that those of domestic corporations are subject to. The most important safeguard against the abuse of corporate privileges is publicity, and the serious question regarding these requirements relates, not to their justice, but to the possibility of so enforcing them as to accomplish their purpose. If there is a disposition to evade, it will be difficult to ascertain whether the books and reports kept in this State are correct or not.

The real Anti-Trust bill, the one to which a formidable appearance is given, has a suspicious look of "bluff" when closely scrutinized. Any statute creating penal offenses ought to be very clear and definite and to leave as little latitude as possible for "construction" and for discretion. Any person ought to be able to know whether he is making himself liable to its penalties or not. This bill declares "every contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination" whereby monopoly in the manufacture or sale of articles in common use "is or may be created," trade or commerce in such articles "is or may be restricted," competition in the supply or price "is or may be restricted or prevented," or whereby for the purpose of "monopoly" the free pursuit of any lawful business, trade, or occupation "is or may be restricted or prevented," to be "against public policy, illegal, and void"; and it makes guilty of misdemeanor and subject to severe penalties anybody who enters into any such agreement or combination or does anything "pursuant thereto, or in, toward, or for the consummation thereof."

Ordinarily things made unlawful are things which produce some provable effect, but this makes unlawful things which "may" produce certain effects, and nobody can prove whether they "may" or not unless they do. If we admit that all agreements which restrain competition in the supply or price of commodities ought to be made unlawful, which is by no means undisputed, it is hard to say of any kind of a business agreement that it "may" not have such an effect, and impossible to prove that it "may" unless it has already produced the effect. This section opens the way to an endless range of charges and vexatious proceedings, against which defense would be difficult.

But having made a possible offense of about every business agreement or arrangement that could be formed, the bill makes no special provision for the prosecution of offenders or the punishment of anything actually done, but puts it in the discretion of the Attorney General of the State to bring an action to "restrain or prevent the doing in this State of any act herein declared to be illegal or any act in, toward, or for the making or consummation of any contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination herein prohibited." His power is solely one for restraint or prevention, not for punishment, and he "may" or may not use it. But in order to find out whether there is anything to restrain or prevent, he is empowered through the authority of some Justice of the Supreme Court to make an examination of anybody he sees fit to summon "concerning any alleged illegal contract," &c. The persons so summoned cannot refuse to answer on the ground that it would criminate themselves, nor can their testimony be used against them. This seems to open the door for the escape of anybody whom the Attorney General may choose to let go and make the prosecution of those most likely to be guilty quite impossible. It seems to us that such a law as this would either prove futile or become an instrument of injustice, if not of corruption.

PENSIONS FIRST!

What a message President MCKINLEY could write with the letter of the Union veteran which we published yesterday morning as a text!

"Although I have recently addressed to you a message recommending an increase of the duties collected at our Custom Houses," he would say, "I am convinced, on further reflection, that it is the first duty of those responsible for the making and the execution of the laws to examine with conscientious fidelity the expenditures of the Government with a view to their reduction. Accordingly I recommend that the Congress, laying aside all other business, undertake at once a thorough, diligent, and minute scrutiny of the National expense account in order that the practice of paying out the public moneys for objects found to be unnecessary or unworthy may be discontinued. The safe and honorable rule for your guidance is that no expenditure shall be deemed justified which does not bear a clearly recognized relation to the public service or the public benefit.

"The Executive mind has been aroused to a sense of the urgency of the task here recommended by the receipt of a letter from a citizen of this Republic who served in a regiment of New York volunteers during three years of the late war. He addresses me with a plainness of speech that is perhaps unusual in letters of private citizens to the President, but in a spirit of evident sincerity he calls my attention to public abuses of the gravest character which it is our duty to stamp out if, on investigation, they be found to exist.

"This veteran, whose record of army service shows him to have been a good and faithful soldier, asks me for a pension, employing that request, however, only as a rhetorical device for augmenting the weight of his indignant protest against the payment of pensions to persons whose applications, too readily granted in the indiscriminating desire to honor the Nation's debt to its preservers, prove to be as devoid of merit as the recipients of this undeserved bounty are destitute of character. My correspondent declares that 'the fact is patent on every hand that every unprincipled bummer, deserter, and dead-beat draws a pension; I want it distinctly understood that I say nothing against deserving men. There is not a town or section in this country,' he continues, 'but contains men who were just as sound as I am after the war and remained so until this tempting and vitiating legislation was enacted. Not only have these laws, or the manner they are executed, made it possible to practice these deceptions on the Government, but they have encouraged them to be dishonest with their friends and neighbors at home, so an honest creditor cannot collect of them an honest debt.'

"If the beneficiaries of these frauds perpetrated upon an overgenerous Government are so numerous that every town contains examples of this triumph of unprincipled private cupidity over the principles which should control public expenditure, then their existence must be a matter of neighborhood knowledge, easily ascertainable by Congressional inquiry. Although the undertaking is one of immeasurable proportions, I recommend that you enter upon it without delay, and pursue it with patriotic and unwearying diligence to the end, in order that the pension roll may be purged of unworthy names, and, so far as it is possible for us to make it so, may become a roll of honor. National prudence and National self-respect impel us to take up this task. We have nearly one million names upon the pension list, and the annual expenditure for that purpose is $140,000,000, a sum the Nation could never have contemplated thirty years ago as the afterreward of the valor of its soldiers. It impoverishes the Treasury and burdens the taxpayer. We owe it to the people and to the deserving and honorable pensioners that the undeserving and the dishonored be stricken from the rolls. I am determined, with your aid and co-operation, that this abuse shall not survive unchallenged and unattacked through my Administration. I am prompted to recall, for your inspiration in the work to which I invite you, that sound and enlightening declaration of my distinguished predecessor, that, 'though the people support the Government, the Government should not support the people.'"

It may be that this message has a little the tone and spirit of President MCKINLEY's predecessor. It is all the better for that; and it is quite at the service of the President.

REMOVED FOR GOOD CAUSE.

The Mayor has done his duty. The removal of Police Commissioner PARKER is for him the just penalty of obstinate misbehavior, for the department a deliverance from demoralizing influences, and for the city a relief from the board's tiresome brawling.

Mayor STRONG is convinced that the intolerable condition of affairs in the board is the natural result of PARKER'S perversity. He will not listen to remonstrance or heed reproof. He is incorrigible. So off goes his head, and none too soon. It is of more wholesome example in the basket than in the board.

The Mayor's charges have been sent to Gov. BLACK for his approval. If he is not willing to write himself down an enemy of the city and a defender of official malfeasance he will promptly give it.

THE PRIZEFIGHT.

It is useless to deny that there is much human nature in men and that the most cultivated of modern men inherits much of the disposition of his ancestors of the Stone Age. One of the primeval traits which remains to him is interest in a fight. "We cannot all feel warmly toward WESLEY or LAUD," says STEVENSON, "we cannot all take pleasure in 'Paradise Lost'; but we can all sympathize with an Admiral or a prizefighter." Of course, there are large masses of men who are still in the primitive stage of culture and who can sympathize with nothing else. It is for them, presumably, that our esteemed freak contemporaries have been publishing each a page a day for a month about the preliminary preparations and boasts of CORBETT and FITZSIMMONS and lavished upon those pages all their literary and pictorial resources. Readers in an advanced stage of civilization have found this excessive and have been unaffectedly wearied and disgusted by it. But even these readers, when it comes to the actual combat, find themselves sympathizing with a prizefighter. The adult male who says he has no curiosity to know whether CORBETT licked FITZSIMMONS or FITZSIMMONS CORBETT may properly be suspected of a moral offense not less grave than an interest in brutal sports. The position even of the most advanced and cultivated of adult males is much that of the good British prelate who rebuked two of his clergy for discussing in his presence the chances of the fight of HEENAN. For himself, the good Bishop said that he would be ashamed to own to any interest in so revolting an exhibition. "Still," he candidly added, "I judge from the extraordinary endurance of the man SAYERS that he will conquer the American."

The fight between CORBETT and FITZSIMMONS was by no means so enthralling an event as the fight between HEENAN and SAYERS, which really enlisted the sympathies of two great nations, discreditable as the fact doubtless was to both. It was not even so enthralling as the fight by which CORBETT won the championship, seeing that the man he defeated had for a decade been found invincible. There was no international interest in yesterday's contest. The question whether an Irish-Australian can lick an Irish-American is not of much more pugilistic than ethnological importance. The question of nationality was really not at issue, and the attempt of FITZSIMMONS to beg it by arrogating to himself the green tights, to which CORBETT was equally entitled, must be reprehended by the moralist. But undoubtedly the fight was an illustration of nationality. It was the culmination of one of what the judicious HALLAM calls "those feuds in which the Irish are popularly supposed to place so large a part of their enjoyment." The national spirit which it illustrates has lately been illustrated by Civil Justice WAUHOPE LYNN in begging his fellow-citizens not upon any account to "spoil the quarrel," or even the promise and potency of a quarrel, between this country and England. It was entirely fit that the contest should take place on St. Patrick's Day, but it would be unjust to pretend that the interest in it was exclusively Irish. Some millions of people with no Milesian blood in their veins are to-day interested in the result of a combat of which they yet cheerfully admit that the most desirable outcome would have been the extinction of both combatants.

THERE WILL BE OTHERS.

When Mayor STRONG took up the Tariff bill proposed by Mr. DINGLEY, the first thing he looked at was the rate on wools, that being directly in his line. He found it, in the language of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S pet, "devilish." It was one of those "constant and repeated changes that unsettle the business of the country" and "invite another high-tariff issue such as we provoked in 1890, and in consequence suffered defeat in the Congressional elections of 1890 and the Presidential contest of 1892."

And every business man in every branch of trade, if he has the Mayor's common sense, will find the part of the Tariff bill relating to his particular business just as bad.

It is a pretty quarrel as it stands, and its beauties are not half brought out yet.

Even The Tribune kicks. It tells Mr. DINGLEY, in effect, that as a revenue bill his tariff is a dead failure. Wool will yield little, if anything, this year; woolens will yield no more than under the present tariff, and the $20,000,000 counted on from this source is moonshine. Sugar no one can count on; the lumber duties will provoke retaliation which will cut off revenue; the agricultural rates will tell more on Canadian prices than on shipments to this country. And The Tribune falls back helplessly on possible revenue from increased imports of articles not affected by the new tariff. In the light of this cold criticism based on facts, President MCKINLEY's message calling for the Dingley bill is simply ridiculous.

There seems to be a serious dislocation in the Platt machinery of legislation at the Albany end. Of course, Senators and members of the Assembly do not count for much, and BLACK'S man PAYN and PLATT'S man LAUTERBACH might come to terms "on the outside," for bargain and dicker is with them the basis of legislation, but the Governor himself is getting troublesome. He likes to have something to do with operating the machinery on his own hook. Now if there is to be a boss, there must be submission, or our system of government by bossism will not work, and it looks as though a boss must attend strictly to the business of running his machine or run the risk of a smash. We have had experience of a boss in the height of his power going to the United States Senate and his party being overwhelmed in disaster not long after as a result of revolt brought about by his arrogance. Is there to be a repetition of that experience with a change of party colors?

Gov. BLACK assumes to have some political sense of his own and some concern for the future of his party in this State. He is credited with the belief that forcing through the bill for a State Police Commission for the Greater New York territory would be disastrous for the Republican Party and that belief does credit to his political judgment. It will probably save us from the Lauterbach bill. But it does not appear that the Governor's sagacity goes so far as to foresee the consequences of the proposed amendments of the Raines law. Therein PLATT and LAUTERBACH, though willing to yield the point to gain their own, have a clearer vision. Even ABE GRUBER shines in political judgment in comparison with RAINES and PAYN when it comes to the liquor question at this end of the State. But the trouble springs from a disagreement in the working of the machine. The wheels are not working together or responding with alacrity to the movement of the lever while the engineer is in Washington. The result is not likely to be any useful legislation, but we may be saved from much that would be bad.

The Brooklyn Bridge was built at public cost for the public use. The practical extension of the elevated and surface railroads of Brooklyn to and into this city by allowing their cars to traverse the bridge would promote the comfort and convenience of passengers and increase the utility of the twenty-million-dollar structure. The bridge is strong enough, the Trustees assent to the proposition, and the remaining question of the rates to be charged is under discussion. The course taken by the Trustees is enlightened and commendable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Baltimore clergyman has discovered a solution of the Eastern problem so simple that it is really a wonder nobody has ever thought of his plan before. "The Turks," he says, "have proved that they cannot be trusted with the sword; therefore the sword must be taken away from them." He sees no difficulties in the way of effecting this disarmament of a race to which the possession of swords, or their modern equivalents, is a matter of religious as well as national necessity, and calmly proposes that "the present situation of affairs—armed Turks governing unarmed Christians—should be reversed immediately." As the present situation, especially in Crete, is hardly that described, it is doubtful if even the good powers will lie awake nights thinking how easily this pretty scheme might be put in operation if it were not for the wicked members of the firm.

—So early did crowds of men begin yesterday to gather in Park Row, so patiently did they stand there hour after hour, and to such enormous proportions did they grow as the afternoon advanced, that an uninstructed stranger, say from New Zealand, might well have supposed that these people were awaiting news of National importance. The throng was much like all New York throngs, except for the fact that there were no women in it, the assembled multitude showed little difference from that which is attracted to the same place on election nights, and it would have taken a keen eye to see in the upturned faces any particular evidences of criminal or brutal instincts. Here, surely, was a hard problem for the sociologist, the moralist, or even for the plain ordinary observer of his fellowmen. The happening in which these people showed this almost pathetic interest was one which, under the laws of all civilized communities, is a grave misdemeanor, practically a crime, and in all such communities anybody participating in such an act, whether as principal or abettor, is liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both. Why, then, did a part of the New York public, a part which, while certainly not the highest, was as certainly not the lowest, face a cold wind for the better part of a day to learn at the earliest possible moment the outcome of a trial of brute strength and endurance? The pessimist will doubtless have his answer ready; the optimist may prefer to keep silence.

—Properly energetic measures have been taken by the New York health officials to save the city from what in other days would have been the almost certain peril of a smallpox epidemic. A few cases of the disease have appeared on the east side, and if neglected they would undoubtedly soon be numbered by the scores or hundreds. This being a civilized community, of course instant resort has been had to the simple precautions, segregation and vaccination, which every such outbreak necessitates, and the public, knowing by long experience that this will be the end of the danger, does not feel even a tremor of apprehension. The utterly different condition of affairs down in Cuba shows the character of Spanish rule better, perhaps, than all that has been written about the oppression and corruption which in that island combine to form what passes under the name of Government. Not much has been said in the dispatches from Havana about the ravages of smallpox there, chiefly, it is fair to suppose, because epidemics of that and other diseases are taken as matters of course, to be endured with resignation and allowed to run their course without interference. The natural consequence of this is a death rate of about 200 a week in the Cuban capital itself, while in the smaller towns, according to private letters received here, more than every other house bears the disgraceful yellow card. These twons, the same letters say, are literally reeking with filth, which no one even thinks of removing, and in the midst of it sit the crowds of men and women whom Gen. WEYLER has removed from their farms to prevent them from raising crops which the insurgents might seize. In some of these towns the people have been reduced by starvation to such reckless despair that the dead are left unburied for days and weeks, with results that cannot be more than hinted.

PERSONAL.

—Multi-millionaires have their troubles like other people, and Mr. E. T. HOOLEY, the rather outrageously successful English dealer in meat extracts, thinks he thinks himself the most unfortunate of his class. It will be remembered that Mr. HOOLEY recently declared the acquisition of riches to be a matter of industry and will, not of brains or any especial talent, and he severely tried the patience of two continents by telling how faithfully he had followed the teachings of those pretty maxims that used to be written on the top lines of copybooks. The howls of derision which greeted his statements lacerated the good man's feelings in a most dreadful manner, but it seems that he has an even deeper grievance against the cruel world. Mr. HOOLEY has long been in the habit of sending checks for large amounts to the various charities in the district where he lives, but this, instead of adding to his popularity, simply incited his political opponents—of course Mr. HOOLEY is the most convinced of Tories—to charge him with trying to purchase a seat in Parliament. In an attempt to meet this criticism he has now set aside the exceedingly plump sum of £400,000 for the benefit of his poor neighbors. "When I first made money," he says, "I gave a thousand to this hospital, and a week or two later a thousand to some other charitable institution. The Radicals all said I was trying to corrupt the division and buy the voters and take Sir WILLIAM FOSTER'S place. As I could not help giving when I was making money, I thought I would show the Radicals how mistaken they were. So I handed over this sum of £400,000 to committees to administer, and I constituted the committees without regard to religion or politics. There are Radicals and Nonconformists, Churchmen and Tories, Roman Catholics and Socialists on the committees. So there is no favoritism; and yet the papers grumble more than ever." This is truly sad, and "the papers" ought to be ashamed of themselves.

—Later news from England confirms the recent report that the Rev. BASIL WILLIAM MATURIN, at one time well known in this city and previously in Philadelphia as a very High Church Episcopalian, has transferred his allegiance from the Anglican to the Roman faith. Father MATURIN was born in Dublin, and is the son and grandson of men who distinguished themselves in the Church of England. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at twenty-four years of age was ordained priest, entering at once the Society of St. John the Evangelist, a religious community formed at Oxford about thirty-five years ago. Its membership comprises both priests and laymen who devote themselves to work of a missionary character, chiefly among the poor, and carried on under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. In 1876, Father MATURIN came to America, going first to St. Clement's Church, at Philadelphia. This was at that time one of the most "advanced" Episcopalian churches in the country. Its ritualistic trend gave rise to dissatisfaction among the members of the Low Church party, and Father MATURIN had not been there long before Bishop STEVENS inhibited him from preaching. Consequently Father MATURIN came to New York, where he remained for a sufficient length of time to qualify as an American priest. In 1879 he returned to St. Clement's as an assistant, and two years later succeeded to the rectorship. His eloquence and zeal attracted great crowds to the church, but overwork broke him down, and in 1888 he returned to England, where, except for a year and a half devoted to missionary work in Africa, he has since remained. Recently he preached a series of mission sermons in Scotland, and at their close went to Beaumont College, a Jesuit institution in Berkshire, where on the 4th inst. he was formally received into the Roman Church. One who knew Father MATURIN well in Philadelphia says that several times in the last ten years he has been on the point of taking this step.

—A long interview with the widow of Gen. BEN HARDIN HELM, published in The New Orleans Picayune, recalls the fact that by his marriage with MARY TODD, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was brought into close relations with a prominent Southern family, many members of which later took up arms against the Nation in whose preservation he was to have so large a share. Mrs. LINCOLN was the half sister of Mrs. HELM, and the latter recalls distinctly all the circumstances of the President's courtship and of his wedding. She says that many of the biographies are inacurate in the details they give in regard to both, and denies that LINCOLN had gone through a disastrous sentimental experience before he wedded Miss TODD. She aserts, too, that the President and his wife were always in the highest degree sympathetic, and that their life together was more than ordinarily happy. Speaking of her own husband, Mrs. HELM says that he and LINCOLN were close friends before the breaking out of the war, and when hostilities began the President offered the young Kentuckian, who had been graduated from West Point, but was then a practicing lawyer, the position of Paymaster, with the rank of Major, if he would cast his fortunes with the North. Young HELM consulted with ROBERT E. LEE, then a Colonel, found that he had just resigned his commission in the Union Army, and soon decided to make the fate of the South his own. HELM rose to be a Brigadier General and was killed at Chickamauga. Of Mrs. HELM'S brothers, one fell at Shiloh, another at Baton Rouge, and a third, who was also in the Confederate service, survived the war. Mrs. HELM is described by the interviewer as "a typical Southern-bred woman, every line and lineament of feature denoting aristocracy of birth and rearing. Her head is crowned with a wealth of silver hair, but the face is young and singularly sweet, and the complexion is as fresh and pink, almost, as that of a young girl. Her voice is exceedingly soft and low, and possesses that musical rhythm characteristic of the true Southern woman." She speaks with sincerest appreciation of LINCOLN'S greatness of heart and mind, and in discussing him shows no trace of the bitterness her personal losses by the war might have excused.

The President on the Gold Reserve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is hardly necessary to consult a dictionary for a strict definition of prevarication, and if one were asked for an example, no better could be found than that part of McKinley's message in which he speaks of the gold reserve.

The facts are known to every one of any business intelligence throughout the country. There was a demand for gold for export, and later for hoarding. It was withdrawn from the Treasury, in exchange for "legal tenders," because it could not be obtained in any quantity anywhere else. It would have been so withdrawn if the revenues of the Government had been much more than sufficient for its expenditures. One wonders, therefore, for what reason McKinley should resort to so transparent a showing of partisan zeal in his desire to supply reasons for a "liberal" tariff.

The real explanation is obvious. Very naturally he hesitates to accept or even indirectly to acknowledge as possible the alternative to the state of affairs that did exist, and that is the disaster and convulsion which would have followed an accumulation of "legal tenders" in the Treasury, to an extent which would have made it difficult to withdraw gold.

It may be almost said that it is fortunate there was a deficiency of revenue that compelled the paying out of the legal tenders as fast as exchanged for gold. As it was, at one time a premium was paid for them.

New York, March 17, 1897. E.

The Cruiser New York's Fire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the recent fire aboard the United States cruiser New York, why is it that the alarm was not given by the electric thermograph apparatus of the vessel, which is installed on all war and merchant ships nowadays for this purpose? Capt. Schley says that "the location could not be made out for some time, and this caused much uneasiness." If this alarm system will not work properly, it seems that something must be the matter with the way it is put into the ships, since it seldom fails ashore. H. L. B.

The fire on the cruiser New York originated, according to information, under the coal in the large coal bunkers. From the position of the thermograph, the heat was not perceptible and did not affect it in the least. An officer of the vessel said last night that the thermographic apparatus on board the New York would ring when a lamp was put near it.

On Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in your columns this morning the word "preparedness" is spoken of as of Capt. Mahan's coining. It will be found in Worcester, with a quotation, and also in the Imperial Dictionary, an English work bearing the imprint of the Century Company of this city. I did not originate it, therefore, but it may be said that had it not existed already, it would have to be coined.

A. T. MAHAN.

160 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York, March 16, 1897.

How Shelter Island Was Named.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in your issue of the 15th inst. states that the name Shelter Island is derived from the "shelter" given by Sylvester to George Fox and his companions. The Indian name of the island is "Manhan-sac-aha-qushu-warnock," meaning an "island sheltered by islands," which is geographically correct, as are most Indian names.

In view of the many attempts to change and obliterate the old Indian names, I mention this. W. C. NICOLL.

New York, March 17, 1897.

FORESTRY BY FORCE.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The people of the State of New York are under deep obligations to your valued paper for the good work done by it in the interests of the forests of the State.

It was through your efforts, if I am not mistaken, that attention was first directed to the trick attempted last Spring in the so-called Brackett-Eldridge bills for the alleged improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, and also to the undesirable features of the proposed amendment to the forestry laws, which had the cordial, official, and officious indorsement of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission and which was promptly voted down by the people at the election last November to the tune of 710,505 votes against the amendment to 321,486 in its favor.

Your timely exposure of the dangerous possibility of Senate bill No. 718, in your editorial of the 8th inst., entitled "Probably a Job," is most opportune. I do not believe that either Gov. Black or Senator Ellsworth will continue to favor that bill now that its vicious possibilities have been pointed out.

The bill suggests not the orderly condemnation of property in the interest of the people, which is always proper, but rather the virtual confiscation of property in the interests of the politicians and some of their backers.

If such a bill should become a law, it will put a cloud upon the title of all property held by individuals, by clubs, and by corporations in the counties containing the so-called forest preserve, including both the Adirondacks and Catskill region. It would be like issuing letters of marque to this commission of three to strike at any time, to split up large tracts of land which are now owned in bulk, and where the forests and game are protected without expense to the State. It would keep everybody guessing where each blow was to fall.

No plan is outlined, no map is referred to, no provision is made that property in bulk is to be purchased. This commission can, under the provisions of that act, buy a few acres here, there, and everywhere according to their discretion.

If any one will take the trouble to glance at the map published by the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission showing the present holdings by the State in the so-called Forest Preserve, he will notice little dabs of red splotched in all directions, which suggest a chart representing some cutaneous disease, rather than a great State Park. This bill, if enacted, would give this Forest Preserve Board the power to make the trouble endemic, or epidemic, rather than sporadic, if they should in their great wisdom see fit to do so.

Inasmuch as the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, in conjunction with the Land Board, have as recently as Dec. 16, 1895, established a price of $8 per acre for so-called forest land, at the same time giving the former owner a long period of time in which to remove all the soft wood—in the meantime presumably paying no taxes while removing the timber—and also allowing him to reserve certain rights of way over the land as well as reserving a number of camp sites it would not seem that, even with the power of eminent and supereminent domain which it is proposed to give to the Forest Preserve Board, the $1,000,000 appropriated by this Senate Bill No. 718 would be the means of gaining any very large addition in acreage to the State's holdings. Assuming $5 per acre as an estimate of the value of the soft wood standing on virgin forest land, by the action of these two boards a fair estimate of virgin forest land would be $13 per acre.

I do not intend to question the motives of some of those who heretofore have favored this bill. I do not believe they appreciate how intrinsically faulty and dangerous are its provisions.

The provision which permits the Governor to appoint any of this proposed board from the present Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission is distinctly bad and unwarranted.

While the individuals composing this commission may be reputable and trustworthy men, as an official body they are discredited before the public and have been repudiated by the people, who voted down the amendment, which that commission urged, by the largest adverse majority ever recorded against a proposed Constitutional amendment in the history of the State.

The people of this State will support any well-devised and intelligent plan for protecting and enlarging the forest lands owned, or to be acquired, by the State. They will not support nor tolerate any pettifogging methods in this direction, neither do they wish this forestry question to be made a football of politics.

To-day the State of New York has no forestry policy, properly speaking. A provision has been put in the organic law that no timber shall ever be cut on State forest lands. No intelligent person would pretend that this represents an enlightened system of forestry. It represents, however, the well-founded fear of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1894 and of the voters of the State at the last election that, under present conditions, it is so unlikely that a commission would be obtained to carefully administer the forests in the interests of the public, that the only safe course was to leave it no discretion in the matter. Hence the practical provision, "Thou shalt not," rather than the theoretically proper one, "Thou shalt."

This is not a pleasant admission to make, but it is true.

Until some proper system can be devised looking toward a broad, liberal, and enlightened forestry policy it would seem the wiser course for the State to properly safeguard what it now owns by putting the care of the forests of the State in the hands of a Commission, or of a Superintendent, in whose intelligence and good faith the people can have confidence.

There is to be a hearing on this remarkable bill before the Senate Committee on Finance, in the Capitol at Albany, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Is it not about time for an apathetic public to wake up and express their wishes?

The ever occurring question once more confronts the people of the State: "What are you going to do about it?"

JAMES MACNAUGHTON.

Albany, N. Y., March 16, 1897.

A SCHOOLGIRL SONG OF SPRING.

Betty Botticelli in Pratt Institute Monthly.

Spring! Spring! Spring! Spring!
Sing! sing! sing! sing!
We do not know exactly why
Our voices chant this joyful cry;
We fasten blossoms in our hair,
Why so, we do not know or care;
We sally forth—but then we are
Bound nowhere in particular.
If you demand the why or wherefore
We cannot tell you quite; so, therefore,
Sing, sing, sing, sing,
Spring! Spring! Spring! Spring!

Hail, glad Spring!
Sunshine so sunshiny,
Rain so moist and wet,
Leaflets small and tiny,
Grass and violet,
Hail, everything!
Hail, sweet Spring!
Hail, balmy air,
Vernal equinox,
Easter bonnet fair
Brought in pasteboard box,
You sweet thing!

Come, Zephyr, warm and nice,
Melt the snow, likewise the ice,
Welcome, soft and lovely air;
We want to walk with heads all bare
Let us gaze upon the flowers,
Hours and hours and hours and hours.
Let us sing, for ever so long,
Our simple, happy, joyful song
Of this perfectly lovely season,
Though we cannot tell the reason,
Sing, sing, sing, sing,
Spring! Spring! Spring! Spring!

MOROCCO'S RUDE SULTAN

He Practically Insults the Entire Diplomatic Corps in Tangiers.

HE IGNORES THEM AS A BODY.

They Request the Opening of More Gates to the City and He Tells Them, in Effect, to Mind Their Own Business.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The American Consul General at Tangier, Mr. Burke, reports an incident which, unimportant as it may appear at first sight, may grow to a serious complication if the Sultan of Morocco is stubborn. Mr. Burke writes:

"When Sir Arthur Nicholson, the British Minister at this port, visited the Sultan last year or the early part of this year, he requested that His Majesty grant permission to open one or two gates more in the walls of the town in order to facilitate egress and ingress near that part of the town close to the soko, or market place. With only one gate in that part of the town it is not only a great inconvenience to one going in or out of the town, but is attended with a good deal of danger to persons, because of the donkeys, mules, horses, and camels with loads or without, constantly crowding their way through the narrow entrance, which it is necessary for people to do at the same time or cause considerable delay for them. The Sultan asked Sir Arthur Nicholson to have the plan sent him, as to where the diplomatic body wished to open the gates, and it would be considered. Accordingly this was done, but not until a few days ago was any reply received.

"The reply came addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, instead of direct to the Doyen of the diplomatic body, and stated in substance that a request by the foreign representatives to open other gates should not have been made, as this is a matter that does not fall within their province, but is his own affair. The diplomatic body replied that the tone of his Majesty's letter was discourteous even in rudeness, but as it did not come through the proper channel, being addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs instead of to the Doyen, it would not be considered at all, and that an answer to the request of the representatives to open other gates is awaited."

The State Department has learned of no further developments, but confidence is expressed that Sultan Abdul Azziz will be forced to open the gates.

A PUBLIC DUEL IN PARIS.

Witnessed by Many Spectators on the St. Ouen Track.

PARIS, March 17.—The St. Ouen race course was to-day the scene of a duel with swords, which was witnessed by at least 500 spectators, who were amazed at seeing a combat thus publicly carried on.

The principals were Signor Pini, the Italian champion swordsman, and M. Thomeguex, an amateur in the use of the weapon. Both men showed remarkable skill as swordsmen, and up to and including the fifth attack neither was injured. In the sixth attack, however, M. Thomeguex was slightly wounded in the lip.

The cause of the encounter was a quarrel between the men over language used by Thomeguex disparaging to Pini concerning the latter's skill as displayed in a recent friendly assault at arms between the two.

AN ITALIAN STATESMAN DEAD.

Signor Grimaldi, an ex-Cabinet Minister of the Kingdom.

ROME, March 17.—Signor Grimaldi, the Italian statesman and ex-Cabinet Minister, is dead.

Bernardino Grimaldi, an able lawyer and eloquent Deputy, who had been Minister of Agriculture and twice Minister of Finance under Crispi, was born in 1841 in Catanzaro, Italy. He attended the public schools of his native city, where he later held a prominent position in the Municipal Government. In 1876 he was elected Deputy from Catanzaro, which, up to the time of his death, had continued to return him to the Chamber with increasing majorities. His name is identified with the passage of many important laws relating to taxation. His politics have been mildly radical. As an orator he was said to have been very eloquent.

Business in the East Depressed.

GLASGOW, March 17.—Clyde shipping is being greatly affected by the situation in the East, the depression of Eastern trade having reached a most acute stage. One shipping firm, employing thirty-five vessels trading in the East, has ordered all of its ships back to Great Britain, and will hereafter put them in the Western trade. The reason given by the firm for this action is that the political situation in the East has depressed freight so that cargoes are obtainable only at losing rates.

W. Bourke Cockran Sees the Pope.

ROME, March 17.—The Pope to-day gave an audience to ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cockran of New York.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

ROME, March 17.—The band of American pilgrims who are on their way to Jerusalem are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

ROME, March 17.—The assertion that the Pope has thanked Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul for having used his influence in favor of the election of McKinley to the Presidency of the United States is absolutely denied in Vatican circles.

COLON, March 17.—Arthur Sewall, the Democratic candidate for Vice President of the United States at the last election, who, with his son Frank and Director General Hutin of the Panama Canal Company arrived here recently, started for Panama today, en route for San Francisco.

LONDON, March 17.—The British bark Lord Dufferin, Capt. Roberts, which sailed Oct. 7, from Montevideo for New York, has been posted at Lloyds as missing.

More Women Reformers.

There is trouble ahead for the politicians and public servants of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. The women there who belong to the League for Political Education have organized thoroughly and are meeting regularly at the home of their President, Mrs. H. M. Sanders, 433 Fifth Avenue. They have received instruction in the science of investigation from Assemblyman Laimbeer and Alderman Hall, and will begin a course of rigid observation of officials of all grades and of exposure of abuses and shortcomings, which they believe will make their district a model for the State.

To Transfer with Stages.

The rumor that the Third Avenue Railroad Company has acquired the Fifth Avenue stage line was emphatically denied by Edward Lauterbach last night. The company has entered into a traffic arrangement with the stage line for the transfer of passengers at Forty-second Street, on the same basis that transfers are made with other lines. Commencing to-day, Boulevard horse car passengers will be transferred to and from stages at Forty-second Street.

A Piano Firm Closing Business.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The Tribune this morning publishes the following:

"The piano and organ firm of Estey & Camp, which has been in Chicago for thirty years, and for the last fourteen years at 287 State Street and 41 and 43 Jackson Street, took steps toward winding up its business yesterday by appointing W. A. Bacon trustee."

"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE" AGAIN.

Mme. Lehmann Repeats One of Her Most Famous Impersonations.

Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" was brought forward at the Metropolitan Opera House last night by Mr. Walter Damrosch in a manner that must have given great satisfaction to the fervent adherents of the "Meister." The large auditorium was filled as it used to be in the old days of German opera, when "Tristan und Isolde" was the crowning glory of the times. The enthusiasm, too, was such as it used to be in those days, and yet there were features in the performance that would not be accepted by the audiences which attend Mr. Grau's representations. But when this drama is offered it attracts an assembly of enthusiasts who go chiefly to sit in reverent emotion through a masterpiece. "Tristan und Isolde" is the one work which has caused more Wagnerian controversy than any other, but it is generally conceded now by the most determined anti-Wagnerites that there is some power in it to move men and women.

The performance last night was interesting chiefly because it reintroduced to us one of the most overwhelming embodiments of human passion ever known to the stage. Lilli Lehmann's Isolde will go down to history as one of the great creations of our time. In its presentation of portentous power by means of broad strokes and in the majestic influence of its unaided personality, it is to be compared only with such creation as Charlotte Cushman's Lady Macbeth or Salvini's Othello. Words used with calmness do not, cannot, describe this Isolde. Its very reserve force is amazing, and its bursts of rage, in the first act, are appalling. One thinks that perhaps Queen Boadicea may have been such a woman. There is no tragic heroine of history who outshines in grandeur this woman of Wagner's as impersonated by Lilli Lehmann. Perhaps in the finer details of her work one might ask for more polish; but Mme. Lehmann paints with a large brush, and her effects are massive and overwhelming. She declaimed last night with majesty and commanding eloquence, and in the duet of the second act she sang with gorgeous opulence of noble tone, but with occasional flatness. She served her auditors greatly, and the outbursts of enthusiasm at the close of the acts were notable.

Mr. Paul Kalisch is a good Tristan, but he is not large enough in style to make a fitting companion picture to such an Isolde. He acted last evening with dignity and sang his music with good voice and with admirable understanding of its content. But he was not weighty enough to balance his wife, who constantly dominated the stage. Emil Fischer repeated his familiar impersonation of King Mark. Wilhelm Mertens was a respectable Kurvenal, and Riza Eibenschutz a wholly incompetent Brangäne. Paul Lange sang the sailor song just passably. The work of the orchestra throughout the evening was excellent, except for the undue prominence of the horns at times. Mr. Damrosch conducted with abundant zeal.

FOUR OPERAS FOR NEW YORK.

The Metropolitan Company to Give a Short Spring Season.

CHICAGO, March 17.—It was decided today that the Metropolitan Opera Company will give four performances in New York before leaving for London. The repertory is as follows:

April 12, "Faust," with Calvé, Mantelli, the two de Reszkes, and Lassalle; April 14, "Siegfried"; April 15, "Carmen." For the final performance Saturday afternoon, April 17, no opera has yet been selected. The company will leave for St. Louis next Sunday morning.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Tuesday May Irwin will give the one hundredth consecutive performance of "Courted Into Court" at the Bijou. The piece is having a very successful run.

The engagement of Maurice Barrymore for the Keith variety theatres is said to be the first of a long series of similar engagements of noted actors for vaudeville rôles.

The rôle of Yvonne in "The Serenade," presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre by the Bostonians, was creditably filled last night by Miss Hilda Clark, who alternates with Miss Alice Neilsen.

A portrait of Mary Mannering of the Lyceum Theatre, by J. Wells Champney, will be one of the pictures of the Spring Academy. The artist has painted her as she appears in the first act of "The First Gentleman of Europe."

It is announced that owing to the elaborate scenic preparations and assiduous duties of the principal members of the Damrosch opera company in the forthcoming Wagner cycle, the first performance of Xaver Scharwenka's opera "Mataswintha" has been postponed until Thursday, April 1.

The Lyceum company will begin its annual Spring tour the latter part of next month, and after a short vacation begin its long Summer and Autumn tour, which lasts until November. During the Spring "The First Gentleman of Europe" and "The Mayflower" will be acted in Boston, Providence, Washington, and Philadelphia.

The big production of "In Old Kentucky" is to finish its run at the Academy of Music with next week, and Friday night marks the two thousandth performance. The piece is but four seasons old. It has been performed each year by two companies, organized respectively for the Eastern and Western circuits. This season has been as prosperous as any, despite the hard times.

When John Kellerd accepted Andrew A. McCormick's offer to act the rôle of Frederi in "L'Arlesienne," he arranged, as is customary, that his release from the "Heart of Maryland" company should take effect March 8. Certain exigencies that arose prevented this, and during the past week Mr. Kellerd's time has been divided between long and arduous rehearsals at the Broadway Theatre and Mr. Belasco's play at night in Washington.

Charles Hawtrey, who owns the English rights for the "Mysterious Mr. Bugle," has written Mrs. Madeline Lucette Ryley that he recently attended the copyright performance given in Stockton-on-Tees and expresses himself as being delighted with the action and plot of the play. He will produce it at the Comedy Theatre in London next August. Rehearsals for the American production are now in progress at the Garden Theatre, and it will have its first production in Washington April 5. Annie Russell and Joseph Holland are both in the cast.

Sir Henry Irving has just been re-elected President of the Actors' Benevolent Fund of Great Britain and Ireland. When it is remembered that the dramatic and musical profession of that country numbers more than 20,000, and that the subscribers to the fund number only about 900, the immense amount of charitable good done by the few for the many is worthy of all praise. Each manager subscribes 100 guineas yearly; each other member only 2 guineas annually. The fund receives other benefits, however, and it is said has never yet slighted a deserving case of need or trouble in "the profession."

Col. Waring Wants More Recruits.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, was introduced to a meeting held at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, West Sixty-eighth Street, last night as "the possible Mayor of Greater New York." The introduction was made by the Rev. Madison C. Peters, and was greeted with cheers. The meeting was called to discuss tenements, but Col. Waring talked of street cleaning. He said he was trying to arrange to have leagues organized in the public schools to increase the already valuable aid the children of the city are giving his department.

He Escapes the "Second Offense Act."

James Sullivan was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Judge McMahon in the Court of Sessions yesterday, having been convicted of robbing Alexander C. Kelley of 40 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. It was Judge McMahon's intention to sentence Sullivan under the "second offense act," but yesterday he received letters from Chief O'Brien of the Central Office Detective Bureau and from Wardman Henry Lang of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, saying that Sullivan had been wrongfully convicted of the crime for which he had already served fifteen years in Sing Sing.

HONORING A PATRON SAINT

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Hold Their One Hundred and Thirteenth Anniversary Dinner.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW SPEAKS.

To the Toast of "Ireland" He Compliments the Irish in America with Witty Allusions to Politics—Judge O'Brien Predicts Erin's Freedom.

The greatest of all its many banquets was the one hundred and thirteenth anniversary dinner of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, which took place at the Waldorf last night. The main banquet hall was used, and more than 500 persons sat at the tables.

The famous life-size oil painting of St. Patrick, which has been in the possession of the society for many years, was suspended on the west wall, wreathed with the Stars and Stripes and the Irish flag. All the tables had suitable decorations, and green streamers, Irish harps, and United States flags were much in evidence.

The President of the society, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, had on his right Archbishop Corrigan and on his left Bishop Farley and Dr. Stafford. At the same table were Chauncey M. Depew, Commodore E. T. Gerry, James S. Coleman, Franklin Bartlett, Joseph C. Hendrix, Judge Truax, ex-Gov. Hugh Thompson of South Carolina, Henry E. Howland, Frederic J. de Peyster, Charles F. James, and C. C. Beaman.

Judge O'Brien in his address of welcome congratulated the society upon its flourishing condition, as shown by an increased membership and a permanent fund of over $40,000. He reviewed the history of the Irish race, and said: "Ireland's failure to obtain her independence has not been due to religious differences, but rather, to disunion. The spirit of unity among Irishmen in the last twenty years has been more prevalent, and the day of Ireland's deliverance is not far off."

Joseph C. Hendrix responded to the toast "The United States," and was followed by Chauncey M. Depew on "Ireland." Mr. Depew said the appointment of Col. John Hay as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's ended a contest between New York and the District of Columbia. He spoke highly of Col. Hay. The speaker then paid a glowing tribute to the Irish race.

"The secret of immortality and influence is liberty, or the love of liberty," said he. "Ireland's power to-day and her influence in Parliament is due to her ceaseless struggle for liberty. Irish poetry, Irish melody, Irish fiction, Irish oratory, all breathe the love of home, and that home under the flag of freedom.

"You gentlemen are temporarily out of power in this city, but every Irishman I meet tells me that you are coming back into the control of affairs in New York. He says we have had Yankee reform with Mayor Strong, Dutch reform with Brother Roosevelt, German reform with Sheriff Tamsen, and Hebrew reform with Brother Einstein, now let us have some up-to-date Irish reform."

Mr. Depew said that when the rest of the world was in turmoil the Irishman was cool, but when things were stagnant the Irishman could be depended on to accelerate the circulation of blood.

"I have been advised to stop talking," said Dr. Depew, "but such advice comes from people who can't talk themselves nor enjoy a good speech from any one else. The influence of the Irish is due to the fact that they talk more and better than any other race. I would rather have freedom of speech than hold a high office."

Controller Fitch spoke on "Greater New York." He said the main difficulty in speaking on the toast was that Greater New York had not materialized, and that opinion was divided as to whether the project is, after all, desirable.

Jocelyn Johnstone spoke on "Irish Poetry and Literature." A letter of regret from Abner McKinley, the President's brother, was read.

ROOSEVELT TO IRISHMEN.

His Speech at the Friends of Ireland Banquet Loudly Cheered.

Police Commissioner Theodore B. Roosevelt was the guest of honor at the dinner of the Friends of Ireland, given at Rogers's, last evening. He was cheered as he rose to speak, whereupon he remarked that his reception was rather an agreeable contrast to part of his experiences the preceding evening.

"I am strictly a man of peace," said Mr. Roosevelt, and a burst of laughter again interrupted his remarks. "But if I am driven into a corner," he added, "I have enough Irish in me to fight. However long or short my service," said the Commissioner, "I shall go out of office with the right to feel that I have lived up to what I have said.

"There are people who have feelings of complicated dislike for whatever I do, but I am going to keep on doing those things. I haven't always enjoyed myself, but I have the pleasure of knowing, at any rate, that I have enjoyed myself more than the other fellows."

John J. Delaney evoked much applause with a speech upon Ireland, in the course of which he stated that when the Egyptian dynasties were seated at Memphis the Irish people had civilization and a Parliament.

Other speakers were Lemuel E. Quigg, Stephen J. O'Hare, and W. M. K. Olcott. Gen. James R. O'Beirne was toastmaster. About sixty friends of Ireland were present.

Mrs. Day's Suspicious Death.

Mrs. Kate Day, a hairdresser, who was found unconscious in her apartments at 2,053 Eighth Avenue last Tuesday evening, died at the Manhattan Hospital yesterday without regaining consciousness. An autopsy showed that two of her ribs were broken, and that she had suffered from hemorrhage of the brain. The police are looking for David McKennell, twenty-seven years old, whom Mrs. Day met last Spring during missionary work in the slums. He was friendless and an applicant for help, and she secured him a place and otherwise aided him. Since then he has been a visitor at her flat, and while he was there last Sunday evening the neighbors heard the sounds of a quarrel. He left about 10:30, and has not been seen since. Mrs. Day was a widow.

Presbyterian Building's Disposition.

The committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly appointed for the purpose will announce its decision in regard to the disposition of the building at Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue some time to-day. The legal aspects of the question were discussed at a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night by the lawyers who are members of the committee, among whom are Chief Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court. The Rev. Dr. John L. Witherow of Chicago, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Thomas Ewing of Pittsburg, Thomas McDougall and Alexander McDonald of Cincinnati, and Robert S. Williams of Fort Wayne were also present. The decision reached will be final, the last General Assembly having given the committee, in conjunction with the Home and Foreign Mission Boards of the church full power to act. The building cost $1,800,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ALBANY, March 17.—W. J. Chambers of Glens Falls has received a civil service appointment as Superintendent of the Printing Department in Sing Sing Prison at a salary of $1,200.

FORT MONROE, Va., March 17.—Ex-Secretary Lamont and family left here in his private car for Florida this morning. Edwin Gould arrived in his private car last night.

ALBANY, March 17.—The Narcisa Sugar Company of New York was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State, to deal in and engage in the cultivation or production of raw or manufactured sugar or sugar cane, &c. The capital is $200,000 and the Directors are Juan M. Ceballos, Antonio Del Solar, José A. Del Solar, Leopold O. L. Artis, and Mariano C. Artis of New York City.

AT WORK FOR A HOSPITAL.

SOCIETY WOMEN'S ENDEAVOR TO GATHER FUNDS.

Would Insure the Running Expenses of the Institution to Which J. Pierpont Morgan Gave $1,000,000 in January.

The Lenten Sewing Class, organized by leading society women in aid of the Lying-In Hospital, held its first meetings yesterday morning. About 200 society women are already enrolled as members of the club, whose object is to provide garments for the mothers and children at the hospital.

Society has made the work of the class one of the most important charity movements of the Lenten period, and the meetings bring together a large attendance. Four sessions on consecutive Wednesdays have been arranged, and for each session there will be two places of meeting, one up town and the other down town. Yesterday the club met at the residences of Mrs. Frederic Bronson, 174 Madison Avenue, and Mrs. William C. Whitney, 871 Fifth Avenue.

Invitations to join the class were sent in the names of Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. William C. Whitney, and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt.

The real purpose of the class was shown at the meetings to be to raise a subscription fund to guarantee the running expenses of the hospital to be erected by means of the one-million-dollar donation made by J. Pierpont Morgan last January. Under the terms of the donation, the gift becomes inoperative unless enough is raised to carry on the work. Already subscriptions of large amounts have been given by Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, and others, but more is needed.

The promoters of the Lenten Sewing Class have set themselves to gather $200,000, which they think is needed, and they hope for a cordial response. Even small contributions, they announce, will be very acceptable, and should be sent F. Delano Weeks, 251 East Seventeenth Street, where are the present quarters of the hospital.

Next Wednesday Mrs. Morton, at 19 East Fifty-fourth Street, and Mrs. Iselin, at 9 East Twenty-sixth Street, will entertain. Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will be the hostess on March 31 and hopes to entertain her guests with recitals by Miss Margaret Hertford, the monologue artist.

Some of the class members present at yesterday's meetings were Mrs. Joseph Auerbach, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Duryee, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie, Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Rockefeller, Mrs. John G. Dale, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Howland Davis, Mrs. Fellowes Davis, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Frederic Gebhard, Mrs. G. Howland, Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. William M. Isaacs, Mrs. William Iselin, Mrs. Lapsley, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Robert R. Robertson, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Alexandre, and Mrs. Grenville Winthrop.

Unitarian Club Dinner.

At the annual dinner of the Unitarian Club, at the Hotel St. Denis last night, William H. Kenyon, the newly elected President, delivered his inaugural address, and Andrew D. White spoke on "Evolution vs. Revolution in Politics." Among those present were the Rev. and Mrs. Samuel A. Eliot, Mr. and Mrs. Jared W. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Faris, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Bishop, Monroe D. Bryant, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wendell Jackson, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Minot J. Savage, and the Rev. Thomas Van Ness.

Music Ride at Durland's.

The ninth annual music ride for young people attracted a large gathering to Durland's Riding Academy, Fifty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, last evening. A special programme had been arranged, introducing many novel features.

McKee—Wilson.

At noon yesterday, in the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Robert Roy McKee, son of the late Major R. J. McKee of the staff of Gen. B. F. Tracy in the late war, and Elizabeth Snow Wilson of Brooklyn were married. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain James J. Kane, United States Navy, retired. The church was decorated with palms and lilies.

The bride was gowned in a cloth of plum color, faced with white satin and velvet. She carried a bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley, looped with white ribbons.

An informal reception followed at the apartment of Chaplain Kane, and congratulations were given to the happy couple, who took the afternoon train for Old Point Comfort.

SOCIETY NOTES.

An informal musicale was given by Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll at their residence, 9 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a large number of friends, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Sarah Chalmers Bradley, with recitations; Mme. Kitty Berger Pancritius, with selections on the zither, and Master Edwin Augustus Grasse in violin music, supplied an attractive programme.

The second of Miss Emily Burbank's lectures in her series on "National Music" was given in the smaller ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday morning, and was largely attended. Miss Florence Mosher illustrated Miss Burbank's words on the piano. The music of Poland was the topic for the morning. On the morning of March 24 the music of Scandinavia will be discussed.

A series of musicales will be given at the residence of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, 222 Madison Avenue, March 19, 25, and 31. Miss Geraldine Morgan, violinists; Ernest Schelling, pianist, and Paul Morgan, violoncellist, will render a number of interesting trios, while such vocalists as Miss Marguerite Hall, Miss Sarah Walker, and Mr. Purdon Robinson will contribute several attractive selections to the programme.

The first of a series of five Lenten lectures on the "History of Music," given under the auspices of the officers of the Harlem Philharmonic Society, was held yesterday morning in the parlors of the residence of Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, 16 East Eightieth Street. The lecture was by Miss S. C. Very, pianist of Trinity College, England. The second lecture in the course will be given at the residence of Mrs. Jacob Schrader, 25 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

The Lenten Theatre Club, which has been organized under the patronage of a number of society women, attended the performance of "The Mayflower" at the Lyceum Theatre last night, and enjoyed a supper afterward. Among the members are Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Constance Schieffelin, Miss Emily Norrie, Miss Elizabeth Stokes, Miss Laura Ireland, Miss Henrietta Schroeder, De Witt Clinton Falls, Schuyler Schieffelin, S. Schieffelin Stebbins, and Charles K. Morrison.

HURT BY A FIRE ESCAPE.

Young Woman Exhibiting a Patent Falls Three Stories.

A young woman, while exhibiting a newly patented fire-escape at the St. Cloud Hotel, Forty-second Street and Broadway, yesterday, fell down from the third story to a platform erected in the street, through a failure to work the ropes properly. She was removed to a room in the hotel, where a physician pronounced her internally injured, though no bones were broken.

George L. Kingsbury of Enfield, Conn., and John S. Kilby of 204 West Thirty-eighth Street, proprietors of the device, were arrested, but afterward discharged in the Jefferson Market Police Court. They said the injured woman was Hedwig Newmark of 117 East Thirty-ninth Street, but at that address it was said that no such person lived there.

The Paris Touched Bottom.

On her way down the Bay yesterday the American Line steamer Paris stuck her nose into the mud on the Southwest Spit and remained there until 2:30 o'clock, when she floated off without assistance.

CONVICT TRIED HARD TO DIE.

Fellow-Prisoner Fell Twenty-four Feet with Him—Kerosene and Rope Successively Failed.

Louis McCoy, a negro, is one of the most desperate prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary. On Saturday he attempted suicide by jumping from the third tier to the flats, twenty-four feet below. Yesterday morning at 6:40 o'clock he poured kerosene oil over his neck and chest and set it on fire. He was not dangerously burned. At 11 o'clock a keeper found McCoy hanging by the neck from a rope which he had attached to the cross bars at the top of the door. The prisoner's feet were on the floor, but the rope had cut deeply into his neck. On the advice of the doctor McCoy was removed to the hospital, where an examination into his sanity will be held.

On Saturday a prisoner named Smith prevented McCoy from killing himself. He seized McCoy as he was about to jump from the third tier. The men clinched, fell over the rail to the second tier, struck the jets, and rebounded to the floor below. Both escaped death.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Charities a letter from Warden Sage was read stating that Smith had at the risk of his life saved McCoy and that he should receive some recognition of his heroic conduct.

President Simis offered a resolution binding the board to petition the Governor to commute the sentence of Smith. Smith was convicted in 1890 of having caused the death of John McNamara in an election fight in the Second Ward.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Teachers' Salaries and Examinations for High School Under Consideration.

The Board of Education held a long session yesterday in the hall at Grand and Elm Streets at which a large amount of routine business was disposed of. Because of the presence of only fifteen Commissioners, which number is insufficient to pass certain appropriations, another meeting will be held Monday next.

Commissioner Peaslee's resolution for immediate advertisement for bids for the repair of Grammar School No. 61, damaged by fire yesterday, was adopted.

The resignation of Commander W. M. Shields as Superintendent of the Nautical School was referred to the Executive Committee on Nautical School.

After some discussion it was decided by resolution to refer to the Committee on Instruction without recommendation so much of the report from the Committee on Bylaws and Legislation as related to a new schedule of teachers' salaries. The report had been made at a previous meeting, and had been laid over.

A resolution approving Assembly bill 1,284, providing for a truant school, and an appropriation therefor, was adopted.

The committee on high schools offered a resolution favoring the use as a high school of the building occupied by Grammar School 62, at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, to be opened in September. An opinion was also reported from the Corporation Counsel, which held in reference to the operation of the civil service law that the teachers in high schools should not be differentiated from the other public school teachers, but that they were subject to competitive examination by the Civil Service Board, as composed of the Board of Superintendents.

DON FERMIN FERRER DEAD.

His Romantic and Adventurous Career—Once Prominent in Nicaragua.

Don Fermin Ferrer, seventy-four years old, died at his home, 140 East Ninety-seventh Street, Tuesday. The funeral took place yesterday, the burial being at Greenwood. Don Fermin Ferrer was the descendant of an ancient Castilian family, and when very young married a noble lady of equal birth. His wife died a few years after their marriage and left him with two small children. He went to Nicaragua, where he had inherited large estates, taking his children with him. His vast wealth gave him great prestige, and he became a factor in his adopted country.

He was involved in the Gen. Walker filibustering expedition in 1856 and his property was confiscated.

His daughter says that he was at one time President of Nicaragua, and that he came to Washington in the interests of his country to see President Buchanan. While in the United States he become acquainted with and finally married Martha Winterbotham, sister to the well-known author, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. His wife would not live in Nicaragua, but remained in New York, caring for the two children—Paul F., at one time a prominent physician in Flushing, L. I., and Mercedes F., now the wife of the Rev. Carlos Martyn, who built the Bloomingdale Reform Church, and is at present lecturing on "Christian Citizenship" and other reform topics throughout the country.

It was during Don Fermin's absence in Central America that Mercedes was married to Dr. Martyn, her tutor at that time. The marriage was a great blow to the father, and he never fully forgave her. The son also married outside the Catholic faith. Although Mrs. Martyn was on good terms with her father, she seldom saw him, partly because he was absent much of the time and partly because he never became fully reconciled to her marriage.

The amount of the estate is not known, but is supposed to be large, as Don Fermin had large interests in Mexican mines. The will has not been opened, and the reading will be deferred until the son, who lives in South America, can be communicated with. Mrs. Mortyn has been informed by her father's attorney that both she and her brother have been disinherited, and that the property has been willed to her brother's children, her own being cut off entirely.

MAN HUNT IN NEW JERSEY.

Posse Searching for a Negro Who Nearly Strangled to Death a Young Woman of Merchantville.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., March 17.—A body of men hunted all last night for a negro, who, last evening, nearly strangled to death Essie Fischer, a young woman employed in Ritter's Hotel, and all to-day a larger body of men, including a party of officers, has been searching for the fellow. If the negro shall be caught by the officers he will escape with a term in prison; what will happen to him if he shall fall into the hands of the non-official searchers nobody can tell.

Miss Fischer was attacked by the negro about 9 o'clock last night as she was on her way to the hotel.

He knocked her down and then placed a handkerchief about her neck and tried to strangle her. So tightly did he wind the handkerchief about her neck that the blood started form her nose, mouth ears, and eyes. The girl fought desperately and managed to free her neck from the cloth. Then she fought on and resisted the efforts of the negro to again strangle her. Then she escaped and fled to the hotel. She rushed inside and fell fainting on the floor.

There was a crowd in the barroom and it was only a short time before a posse was in pursuit of the girl's assailant. The hunt has been kept up ever since, and it is believed that eventually the negro will be found. It is thought he is in hiding in the woods or swamps.

Miss Fischer's condition is serious. She is badly bruised and is in a very nervous state.

Elections in Columbia County.

CHATHAM, N. Y., March 17.—In the town elections yesterday in Columbia County, interest centred on the license question. The towns of Austerlitz, Canaan, Stockport, and Livingston were the only ones voting no license. No Supervisors were chosen this year.

TRIED TO CROSS IN A ROWBOAT.

George Harbo and Frank Samuelson Arrive on the Ill-Fated Island from Copenhagen

The steamer Island, Capt. Thompson, of the Thingvalla Line, reached her pier in Hoboken yesterday after a very stormy passage from Copenhagen. Once the vessel ran short of coal, and high seas had severely injured her and crippled some of her seamen.

Her arrival was of importance from the fact that she carried the adventurous seamen, George Harbo and Frank Samuelson, who, on June 6, 1896, started to make their way across the Atlantic in a rowboat.

Yesterday, when seen, they were unanimous that they would rather risk their lives with open decks and oars for sails than in a steamer with modern appliances for speed and comfort.

They left New York on the 6th of June last in a rowboat, and on July 10 were upset, losing most of their stock of canned provisions and nearly all of their sixty gallons of water. Five days later they sighted a vessel, which was standing away. They tied a blanket to an oar and waved it in the air. The signal was noted and the vessel came about. As she approached the two mariners noted her name, Sito, and said: "She is an Italian; we will get nothing from her."

Both men had been burned by sun and wind, and as the vessel plunged toward them they clearly heard: "They're a pair of niggers."

The Cito proved to be a Norwegian vessel, and the rowboat voyagers received all the water and provisions they needed. Soon after that they made the Scilly Islands, and then Havre. After exhibiting themselves in France they went to Norway, but were discounted by Nansen and shipped for this country on the Island.

CHINAMEN WANT THEIR LIVES.

San Francisco See Yups On Their Way to Plead with Their Minister.

Twenty gorgeously attired Chinamen, who may be going home to have their heads cut off, but who were in high spirits, were in the office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at 353 Broadway, yesterday. They were on their way to Washington to plead before the Chinese Minister for revocation of the sentence of death for high treason decreed against them by the Emperor of China on complaint of the Chinese Consul at San Francisco. They are all wealthy men, all are in mercantile business in San Francisco, and nearly all are members of the See Yup Society, which is now under ban of the Emperor.

They were intensely interested in New York, smoked Perfecto cigars constantly and with evident enjoyment, and laughed and joked over their possible fate with the imperturbability of the true fatalists they are. They say they are of the Chinese gentry, and got a first-rate dinner in Pell Street on Tuesday night. If their counsel cannot impress the Minister favorably, they may start for China to meet the avenging sword next week. If they do not return, their relatives at home will lose all their property by confiscation, and may be imprisoned indefinitely. They left here for Washington on the Pennsylvania Road at 3:35 o'clock P. M.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George L. H. Swinyard.

George L. H. Swinyard, formerly head usher of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, died Tuesday at midnight at the residence of his son-in-law, George W. Swan, 328 West Thirty-fourth Street, from pneumonia, aggravated by general debility. He was sixty-eight years old.

Mr. Swinyard, or "Old George," as he was more familiarly known to theatregoers, had been the head usher of the Fifth Avenue Theatre for many years. His courtly form was one of the familiar sights of the theatre. He was tall, and had white hair and whiskers of the style affected by elderly Englishmen. His bearing was so dignified and gracious that he was known among his fellow-workers as the "Archbishop of Canterbury." He resigned his position Jan. 9, and since then he has lived with his daughter and son-in-law, George Swan. He came to this country about thirty years ago. His wife died ten years ago. Before he went to the Fifth Avenue Theatre he was at the Standard, and had also been connected with the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

His body will be buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, Long Island.

John Stillwell.

John Stillwell died yesterday at 97 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street of dropsy. He was seventy-four years old. He was born in Croton, N. Y., and had been the owner of a number of small vessels. He engaged in the brick trade and later in oyster planting. Twenty years ago he retired from the sea and managed a farm in South Wallingford, Vt. Since last Summer he had lived in the family of Mrs. E. Robertson, 97 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. A daughter, Mrs. Garrett Nostrand, lives in Whitestone, L. I. His body will be taken to Croton to-morrow, and the funeral will be held there.

Mrs. Wilsonetta Chamberlain Widdleton.

Mrs. Wilsonetta Chamberlain Widdleton, widow of William James Widdleton, died at her residence Tuesday. Her husband, who died sixteen years ago, was one of the noted book publishers of this city. Mrs. Widdleton was the daughter of Wilson Chamberlain of this city. Both she and her husband were members of the Rev. Robert Collyer's church, and prominent in church work. One married and two single daughters survive Mrs. Widdleton. The funeral will take place at 10:30 o'clock this morning at the residence, 18 East Forty-third Street.

Obituary Notes.

THEODORE L. BETTS, aged seventy-five, died yesterday at his home, 33 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Betts was born in this city, and was the son of Lyman Betts, a large owner of South Brooklyn property, and was a descendant of Thomas Betts, who came to America in 1639. Mr. Betts had retired from the wholesale grocery business eighteen years ago. The funeral will be held this evening.

GARRET G. VREELAND, one of the oldest residents of the Greenville district of Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, 463 Garfield Avenue, after a brief illness, of pneumonia. He was born in 1819 on a farm which his ancestors, who came from Holland, purchased in 1623. It comprised 120 acres, the sale of which to railroads made Mr. Vreeland and his brother George, who survives him, very wealthy. The old farmhouse is still standing at the foot of Linden Avenue, on New York Bay. Mr. Vreeland is survived by a brother, one daughter, and two granddaughters.

DIED.

LEE.—On Tuesday, March 16, Louise C. Lee, widow of Dr. Edward E. Lee of Newburg, N. Y. Funeral services at her late residence, 127 East 21st St., Thursday, March 18, 11 A. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

SHACKFORD.—At Mountain Station, N. J., on March 17, after a lingering illness, Josephine M., wife of Capt. William G. Shackford. Notice of funeral hereafter. Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty S., and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
J. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

NOTICE.

5 % First Mortgage Gold Loan.—Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, Clinch Valley Division.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That, after default made by the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company in the payment of interest on the bonds of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company known as its 5 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, Norfolk & Western Railroad Company—Clinch Valley Division, issued under its mortgage to The Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Trustee, dated June 1, 1887, and such default having continued for 60 days after demand made therefor, the principal amount of all the bonds secured by said mortgage was, on the 20th day of May, 1896, pursuant to a request in an instrument of writing made to the Trustee by the holders of a majority of all the said bonds outstanding under their hands and seals, declared by the said Trustee to be immediately due and payable; and the said bonds have matured.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, That payment has been made to the Trustee of an amount sufficient to pay off the principal amount of all said bonds now outstanding, together with coupons representing interest thereon to June 1, 1897, and all other outstanding coupons, matured prior to June 1, 1897, of said issue, and the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company hereby fixes June 1, 1897, at the office of The Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where payment will be made of said bonds and coupons, on presentation and surrender of the same, with all unpaid coupons.

All interest will cease on June 1, 1897, upon unpresented bonds.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
By F. J. KIMBALL, President.

NOTICE.

Adjustment Mortgage Loan.—Norfolk & Western Railroad Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That, after default made by the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company in the payment of interest on the bonds of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company known as its Adjustment Mortgage Loan, issued under its mortgage to The Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Trustee, dated October 29, 1884, and such default having continued for 60 days after demand made therefor, the principal amount of all the bonds secured by said mortgage was, on the 20th day of May, 1896, pursuant to a request in an instrument of writing made to the Trustee by the holders of a majority of all the said bonds outstanding under their hands and seals, declared by the said Trustee to be immediately due and payable; and the said bonds have matured.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, That payment has been made to the Trustee of an amount sufficient to pay off the principal amount of all said bonds now outstanding, together with coupons representing interest thereon to June 1, 1897, and all other outstanding coupons, matured prior to June 1, 1897, of said issue, and the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company hereby fixes June 1, 1897, at the office of The Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where payment will be made of said bonds and coupons, on presentation and surrender of the same, with all unpaid coupons.

All interest will cease on June 1, 1897, upon unpresented bonds.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
By F. J. KIMBALL, President.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1897.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above will receive proposals or offers for said bonds up to and including Thursday, April 1st, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened; and bonds offered at the lowest prices, (not exceeding 105 and interest,) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1st, 1897. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1st, 1897, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

About 200,000 shares of stock were traded in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. In two or three quarters there were movements of some consequence. Some of the Vanderbilt stocks made further gains. Omaha sold up to 65, a new high point and a gain of over 3 points from the figure at which it opened. Nickel Plate first preferred made a net gain of a couple of points, and Canada Southern rose a full point. No stock outside of the Vanderbilt list traded in beyond 100 shares made more than a fractional advance.

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The Vanderbilt name is all sufficient to conjure with in Wall Street now, testifying for how much (even in the most cynical of all business quarters) good management and well-earned credit count.

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Of course, encouraging developments in the Vanderbilt quarter are being made use of by some of the clever speculators of the Stock Exchange to turn an honest penny in ways not quite warranted. One or two railroad stocks, more or less recognized as Vanderbilt properties, have been taken hold of by room traders whose capital it is to try to induce other traders to believe that members of the Vanderbilt family are devoting their energies to those particular stocks. This sort of campaigning has attractiveness in it not altogether without risks. The Three C's, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Nickel Plate systems are really not about to refund all their bonds at half the rate of interest they have been paying.

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The way Sugar Trust stock acts in the market is quite contrary to the programme which all the talkers of the Street have been mapping out for it. Instead of going down, it goes up. Instead of a deluge of stock coming from the inside, the most conspicuous feature in the Sugar Trust quarter is the continued demand for the stock in the loan crowd. This extensive borrowing demand may not be quite what it seems to be, judged superficially, but it is none the less making some bear speculators nervous.

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While more stocks declined than advanced yesterday, taking fractional net changes into account, there were only a few instances where either hesitancy or softness seemed significant. Tobacco Trust was one, sales for the inside appearing undisguised. Jersey Central, too, seemed to have lost the snap with which it has lately opposed depressing influences, while Missouri Pacific apparently was sold by holders of long stock. In the latter quarter a room traders' pool has apparently been filled up.

***

It is possible that the whole Missouri Pacific story is not yet understood by the Street. There are suggestions that further developments are almost due. Upon one thing Wall Street, it would seem, can safely rely—Mr. Russell Sage is not half-hearted in the campaign he has been making against mystery and overexpenditures in the corporations with which he is identified.

***

Government bonds were steady. The 4s of 1907, registered, declined ½. There were sales of $8,000 of the latter at 111⅝, and $2,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123½.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	N. J. Central	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	P. & Rg. 1st pf w. i.	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	P. & Rg. 2d pf. w. i.	½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	½	Stand. R. & T.	2½
Ill. Central	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	1
Met. Traction	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Mich. Central	1	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Can. Southern	1	1st pf	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Consol. Gas	⅝	2d pf	⅝
Minn. & St. L.	½	St. P. & Omaha	1⅞
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At. J. Co. & W. 1st.	1	St. J. & G. Is. 1st t. r.	1¼
Cin., Day. & Ir. 1st.	1		
Northwest Gold C.	1	Wabash 2d	1

Bonds Declined.

At., Col. & Pac. 1st.	1	Standard R. & T. 6s.	4¼
Int. & G. Nor. 2d.	1	Standard R. & T., inc.	8½
Mo. Pac. 1st coll. 5s.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½
P. & Rdg. 1st pf, inc.	1¼		
P. & Rdg. 2d pf, inc.	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $98,689,677; balances, 7,073,257; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $493,424.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1 7-16@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market slightly firmer. Posted rates unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days, $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago, 40c discount. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

***

The money market lapsed into comparative dullness yesterday, transactions being much more limited than for several days past. There was a decrease in the demand from importers desirous of taking goods from bond, although this continues to be the feature of the market. In the call department there was some decrease in activity. The majority of loans are made at 2 per cent., with the trust companies, however, offering money at 1¾ and 1½ per cent. Commercial paper is in somewhat better demand, offerings being only moderately large. Choice names are readily snapped up.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62¼@62¾. Sales of 3,000 ounces at 62¼.

Commercial price of bar silver, 62⅛ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48 @49½.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 455,633.63 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Exports, Jan. 1 to date	$916,606
Imports in the same period	909,959
Net exports	$6,647
Net imports, 1896	3,996,469
Net exports, 1895	18,132,073
Net exports, 1894	5,081,902
Net exports, 1893	28,928,997

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.65 and 400 Phenix of Arizona at .06. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,600 shares of Brunswick sold at .00@.07; 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11; 2,000 Leadville at .10@.11; 300 Little Chief at .20, and 300 Pharmacist at .13.

AS TO A SHORT INTEREST.

Among the professional traders on the Stock Exchange none is more conspicuous than Mr. L. Schepp. He swings big lines when he is interested, and just now he seems to be very much interested. Mr. Schepp is a bull—a conservative bull, he says—and this is the way he talks:

"If some disaster doesn't intervene, the stock market will gallop into activity and buoyancy beyond anybody's expectations. This market is developing naturally, and not through manipulation. It is being made, much more than is popularly suspected, by what Wall Street calls the public. Men of importance are in this market and continue to come into it who for years have not been paying any attention to it. They understand what natural conditions are, what existing opportunities are, and as plain, common-sense business men, they are joining at the very beginning of what is bound to be tremendous National prosperity.

"Against factors like these we have the opposition of half a dozen professional speculators, firms as well as individuals. It is, I believe, an underestimate to put the short interest in Wall Street at present at over 400,000 shares. There are Stock Exchange houses borrowing for the short account from 30,000 to 75,000 shares apiece.

"This bear interest is aggressive, and it is nervous. Some people identified with it have foreign connections. They want to have it understood that the stocks they sell for their own short account are really being liquidated by foreign investors. Few close observers are being fooled. Some of the big shorts are fairly sweeping up the highways and byways of Europe trying to get odd lots of American stocks to sell out here.

"Where is there a corresponding accumulation by any professional interest on the long side of the market? Stocks are oversold, most of them, and none practically is overbought.

"The bear situation is not a cheerful one. Mr. James J. Corbett hasn't any corner on woe.

"Of course," concluded Mr. Schepp, "the market is not to be judged by stocks that have mysteries in them or whose immediate future is a matter of uncertainty. There are some such stocks. But, comparatively, they are few. The market as a whole is cutting loose—and will cut altogether loose—from stocks, whether they be railroad stocks or trust stocks, whose dividends are known to be unearned, and whose bond interest payments even are open to suspicion."

THE STOCK EXCHANGE QUESTION.

The following letter from Mr. Frederic B. Cochran of the New York Stock Exchange has been received by THE TIMES:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice on your financial page of Tuesday, March 16, a letter signed "Commission Broker," pointing out what is supposed to be some mistaken policies of the New York Stock Exchange, and suggesting a number of reforms to bring about the needed improvement in Wall Street business. On the arguments set forth in that letter I should like to make a few remarks.

The members of the New York Stock Exchange are to-day, and have been for some time past, suffering from two kinds of competition—the competition of bucket shops and the competition of the various commodity markets which attract speculative attention. Furthermore, Stock Exchange members are suffering from the competition of one another. There are in reality too many brokers in Wall Street. When the volume of business is divided up among them there is not enough for each one. To my mind, this latter is one of the important questions to be decided on when looking for a solution of the Stock Exchange problem.

There is, and has been for some time, on the Stock Exchange a great deal of discontent regarding the matter of poor business, but although the Governors are endeavoring to make the necessary reforms, yet there has been no real movement on the part of the members of the Stock Exchange themselves. A committee which would make a thorough investigation of the whole matter and call on various prominent members of the Exchange for their views, and which would entertain all suggestions as to needed reforms, would be a much quicker and better way to get at the root of the evil than any that is now being tried.

It is generally understood that the Governors have been paying a great deal of attention to the bucket-shop question, and it is altogether likely that some radical measures will be taken in the near future. But no one seems to know whether all of our troubles are due to the existence of the bucket shops, or whether any action that might be taken against them alone would have the desired effect.

Your correspondent, "Commission Broker," recommends a reduction of commission rates. This, I think, would be a mistaken policy, for if the members of the Stock Exchange were to cut down their rates, the bucket shops would immediately reduce theirs, and we would only lose so much income without increasing our business. Your correspondent also recommends making the trading unit ten shares instead of 100, as it now is. This, I think, would be another mistake. I do not see how we would help ourselves if we were to cut up our business and become picayune traders. Speculators can now trade in fractional lots of all the active stocks on the Stock Exchange very close to the market price, but people do not generally take advantage of that. To cut down the trading unit would only increase the work of the broker and decrease the volume of his business.

The efforts of the Governors to solve the ticker question is meeting with the hearty indorsement of all thinking men of the Stock Exchange. When we allow bucket shops to get Stock Exchange quotations, we are giving them the most valuable part of our capital. In fact, we are giving it away and enabling the bucket shops to compete against us.

Many suggestions are to be heard on the floor as to what should be done, and, to my mind, one of the best of these is the old one looking to the establishment of associate memberships, whereby the payment of a stated sum annually would give to outsiders the privilege of having their business done by Stock Exchange members at reduced rates. This of itself would not wholly solve the problem, but if the money so received by the Stock Exchange from these associate memberships were to be applied to a fund for the purpose of reducing the number of regular members, I think a great step would be taken in the right direction. In other words, I think there are too many members of the Stock Exchange. The volume of business is not enough for them all. And to my mind there should be a reduction in the number of outstanding memberships. I believe this suggestion of using the dues of associated members to retire memberships now outstanding would be an excellent thing both for the Stock Exchange and for Wall Street. FREDERIC B. COCHRAN.

SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS.

A rather aggressive bull pool is making itself evident in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. The Street is generally of the opinion that the recent buying of this stock has come from the same Vanderbilt interests that have been active in Omaha and Northwest. Such, however, is not so. A small pool has been made up for "Three C.'s," and it has come into existence because of the opportunities given for bulling the stock by the rise in the Vanderbilt Grangers. And no Vanderbilt interest of any importance has anything to do with the deal.

SUGAR AND THE OUTSIDERS.

In spite of a bear talk from the inside and of the evident bearish position of those houses which are always connected with Sugar Trust operations, Sugar stock shows no weakness. It has been said on the Street for some days that inside interests were selling Sugar. Besides this, houses close to the powers that be have been active in pointing out that the new sugar schedules will mean decreased profits and smaller business for the trust. Wall Street, however, has been buying considerable Sugar lately, and most of this buying is coming from commission houses. Some few traders are understood to be carrying long Sugar stock, but the largest buyers during the past few days have been the outsiders.

THE DECREASES OF ST. PAUL.

St. Paul's showing for the second week in March yesterday was somewhat of a disappointment to the Street. The report showed a decrease of $116,210, making a total decrease from July 1, 1896, $2,016,875. Friends of St. Paul point out that the earnings of the same period last year, with which the present statements are compared, were unusually good—in fact, phenomenally large compared to those of the same periods for previous years. Nevertheless, each successive decrease that St. Paul shows in its weekly reports—and of late it has been showing them with distressing regularity—lessens some of the enthusiasm of Wall Street.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

The Southern correspondents of The Tradesman of Chattanooga reports among prominent manufacturers and dealers conditions more encouraging than for several years past, and all indications point to a successful business year.

The iron and steel market continues firm. Some good sales are being made, plants are increasing their output, and it is expected that the volume of trade will be very large during the Spring and Summer. In the Alabama iron districts pig iron shows a healthy movement, and the foreign trade is especially active. Another furnace has been put in blast at Anniston, and Cole Furnace No. 2, at Sheffield, starts up to-day. In Tennessee the Bristol Furnace is being overhauled, the furnace at Cowan will undergo repairs, and the Citico Furnace in this city and the one owned by the same company at Rockwood are to be enlarged and improved on an extensive scale.

The Southern lumber market shows considerable activity and the demand for lumber all over the country is steadily increasing

MORE CORDAGE TROUBLES.

Standard Rope and Twine securities, which have succeeded those of the old Cordage Trust, showed considerable weakness yesterday, declining nearly 3 points at the most, and closing with a net loss of over 2 points for the day. The weakness is said to be due to the selling out of one of the largest insiders—one of the men who was prominent in the old Cordage Company, and who is dissatisfied with the present management. There was some talk yesterday about the company being in financial difficulty. This, however, met with speedy denial from official quarters.

Standard Rope and Twine 6s sold down yesterday to 65, and closed at 66¾, a net loss of 4¼, the last previous sale being at 71, on Monday last. The incomes sold at 16, as against 24½ on March 13, a net drop of 8½ points.

AN ILLINOIS STEEL DEAL.

Says The Chicago Chronicle:

Important revisions of the finances of many immense concerns which will make their respective positions easier are talked of, and the prospects for the consummation of these plans seem excellent. Deals which no one dared think of a few months ago are now said to be progressing with ease.

One important change now said to be under consideration is the conversion of the $13,000,000 of bonds which the Illinois Steel Company has outstanding into preferred stock. Such a plan was successfully carried out by the Great Western Railway a few years ago. In case of war between Carnegie and the Illinois Steel Company, which now seems impending, the Illinois company could go into the money-losing fight with much more vim and fearlessness if it did not feel liable on bonds for $650,000 interest annually. The point may be raised that holders of bonds now sure to return 5 per cent. would naturally block an attempted conversion of their holdings into stock which may or may not make a return. But it should be remembered that in the past Illinois Steel has earned big dividends, and with a revival of good times a 10 to 15 per cent. dividend on preferred stock would be much more acceptable to investors than 5 per cent. and no more.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

460 shares National Citizens' Bank, $25 each, 127.

100 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 187½.

100 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company, $100 each, 96½.

17 shares Illinois Central Leased Lines, $100 each, 92⅛.

6 shares Consolidated Gas Company of New York, $100 each, 158½.

$12,000 Northern Pacific Railroad General Lien 3 per cent gold bonds, due 2047, $1,000 each, 54¾.

50 shares Northern Pacific Railroad preferred voting certificates, $100 each, 37¼.

$13,000 Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company Consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1906, coupons April and October, 118½.

$3,000 New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company first morgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1921, coupons January and July, 135½.

$20,000 Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1904, coupons January and July, 120⅜.

$12,000 United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Companies 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1944, coupons March and September, 112¼.

$15,000 Erie Railroad first consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, due 1920, coupons March and September, 139⅜.

$19,000 Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1900, coupons February and August, 110.

$25,000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company 6 per cent. consolidated mortgage gold bonds, due 1911, coupons June and December, 121⅞

$17,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company (Pennsylvania Division) first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1917, coupons March and September, 142¼.

$20,000 Bavarian Star Brewing Company 6 per cent. gold mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1909, (hypothecated,) $1,000 each, 16.

16 shares Mechanics' National Bank of New York, $25 each, 188.

40 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 233½.

1 share Chemical National Bank, $100, 4230.

7 shares State Trust Company, $100 each, 195.

14 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., $100 each, 240.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 277.

17 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1120½ to 1125½.

$1,000 Atlantic Coast Electric Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, 1945, 76.

400 shares Consolidated American Reduction Company, $100 each, $30 lot.

10 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 176.

5 shares Central Fire Works Company of New Jersey preferred, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $135 lot

10 shares Holland Trust Company, $100 each, 60½.

24 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 180.

6 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 156¼.

5 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100 each, 244½.

$4,230 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip, viz.: $910 of 1892, $1,320 of 1893, $710 of 1894, and $1,290 of 1896, 103¼ to 105½.

20 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $50 each, 400.

30 shares Ohio Central Railroad Company, $100 each, $2 lot.

150 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 104½.

2 shares Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company preferred, $100 each, 31½.

10 shares Union Typewriter Company common, $100 each, 7½.

15 shares Guaranty Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 406.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The interest in the outside security market is confined almost entirely to one group—the gas stocks. The demand for East River preferred yesterday carried the price to 89, while the common stock held the advance of the past few days and closed strong and in good demand at 53. There also seems to be a large demand for Western Gas of Milwaukee and also for Grand Rapids. Both of these stocks have recently advanced. Brooklyn City, with its 10 per cent. guarantee, is coming to the front, and even at 180 offerings are light.

The demand for ferry stocks for investment purposes is still quite large. Standard Oil has gained several points this week, but there appears to be a fair supply of stock at present figures.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	179	181
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	68	71
Brooklyn Elevated	4	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	72	74
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	61	64
Kings County Traction	40	42
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue Railroad stock	125	145
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	196	200
Third Avenue Railroad	161	163
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	94	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	64	67
Hoboken Ferry 5s	96½	98
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	60	63
Union Ferry stock	62	65
Union Ferry 5s	102½	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	76

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	207	210
Grand Rapids Gas stock	61	63
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	235	240
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	53	54
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	88	89
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	107	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	97½	98
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	80
Standard Gas, New York	96	98
Standard Gas pf., New York	110	111
Standard Gas 1st, New York	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	68	70
Western Gas Co. bonds Milwaukee.	93	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	29	32
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	25
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	48	52
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	272	273½
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	38	43
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	156½	157½
Worthington Pump pf	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	65	68
Madison Square Garden stock	2	8
Madison Square Garden 2d	60	69
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel.	127	130
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.	98½	98¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	16½	17
Trow Directory pf	80	83

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Market & Fulton	210
American Exchange	173	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	230	Mechanics & Trad.	130
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Mercantile	160
Central National	155	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	290	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	155
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	170	New York	230
Commerce	206	New York County	685
Continental	133	Ninth National	105
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
East River	133	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Peoples'	210
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	169
German American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	320	State of New York	115
Hudson River	165	Third National	95
Importers & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	90
Irving	140	United State Nat.	175
Leather Manufac's.	170	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114
Manhattan	220		

There was a sale of 5 shares of American Exchange at 173.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, 1, to 98¼; Erie first preferred, 1, to 34; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 50⅜; St. Paul, ⅝, to 79⅝; New York Central, ⅝, to 101¾; Reading, ¼, to 12¾, and Erie, ⅛, to 14½. Canadian Pacific sold at 53 and Atchison at 14½. British consols declined 3-16, to 111⅞ for money and 112 for the account.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Following is the statement of the condition of the United States Treasury, and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 17th day of March, 1897:

Cash in the Treasury.

Gold coin	$146,351,625	
Gold bullion	42,409,380	
Total		$188,761,005
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,513,249	
Balance		*151,247,756
Standard silver dollars	$382,067,200	
Silver bullion	821,112	
Total	$382,888,312	
Net outstanding silver certificates	365,066,902	
Balance		17,821,410
Standard silver dollars of 1890	9,966,048	
Silver bullion of 1890, (costs)	107,358,232	
Total	$117,324,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,324,280	
United States notes	94,069,999	
Net outstanding currency certificates	75,085,000	
Balance		18,984,999
Treasury notes of 1890	27,587,103	
National bank notes	13,595,503	
Fractional silver coin	15,890,538	
Fractional currency	80	
Minor coin	1,289,419	
Deposit in National banks	16,062,774	
Bonds and interest paid	590,250	
Total	$75,015,670	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,319,621	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,206,038	
Disbursing officers' balances	27,483,119	
Post Office Department account	3,508,711	
Miscellaneous items	2,562,251	
Total	$46,077,742	
Balance		28,937,827
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$216,992,094

Receipts.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$1,426,414	$13,553,415	$104,052,203
Internal revenue	226,996	6,904,903	103,140,185
Miscellaneous	67,715	601,835	17,209,660
Total	$1,721,127	$21,060,155	$227,402,048

Expenditures.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Civil and miscellaneous	$420,000	$3,419,000	$68,006,515
War	225,000	2,008,000	36,493,409
Navy	120,000	1,970,000

THE STATE BANKS

STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 16, 1897.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ASTOR PLACE BANK,

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

N. Y., at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,033,411.31
Overdrafts		158.22
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$312,266.09	
Due from approved reserved agents	285,146.26	697,412.35
Stocks and bonds		123,906.25
Specie		193,336.64
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of national banks		42,886.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$161,403.02	
Other items carried as cash	11,065.20	172,468.22
		$3,263,578.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	48,858.97
Due depositors	2,637,248.78
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers and savings banks	27,471.14
	$3,263,578.89

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

ALFRED G. BARNES, President, and JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier, of Astor Place Bank, a bank located and doing business at Astor Place and 8th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

ALFRED C. BARNES, President.
JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 17th day of March, 1897, before me.
SAMUEL R. BELL,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public Kings Co.,
(Cert. filed in N. Y. County.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMANIA BANK

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,939,883.25
Overdrafts		373.75
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$35,845.75	
Due from approved reserved agents	579,373.77	615,219.52
Banking house and lot	$58,000.00	
Other real estate	190,820.00	248,826.00
Stocks and bonds		349,349.75
Specie		566,891.59
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		182,372.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$387,558.76	
Other items carried as cash	6,431.60	393,990.36
		$5,296,916.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus funds	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	88,557.14
Due depositors	4,408,359.08
	$5,296,916.22

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

[Seal of Notary.]
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 17th day of March, 1897, before me,
GEORGE P. KRAPP, No. 56,
Notary Public, N. Y. City.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HOME BANK, NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$186,056.07
Overdrafts		75.31
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	$8,057.61	
Due from approved reserved agents	103,859.86	111,917.47
Banking house and lot		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		257,282.05
Specie		74,279.79
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		65,343.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$20,061.36	
Other items carried as cash	296.95	20,358.31
Exchange account		11.63
		$765,323.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	70,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	9,337.16
Due depositors	585,986.47
	$765,323.63

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

E. STEPHENSON, President, and J. P. DUNNING, Cashier, of the Home Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 303 West 42d Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

E. STEPHENSON, President.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 17th day of March, 1897, before me,
[Seal of Notary.] RICHARD S. TREACY,
Notary Public, New York County.

THE PLAZA BANK,
5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
NEW YORK, March 16th, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts			$904,088.58
Overdrafts			612.81
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers			257,272.28
Stocks and bonds			59,834.09
Specie			53,317.32
U. S. legal tender and circulating notes of National banks			46,680.00
Cash items, viz.:			
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges			35,133.88
Other items carried as cash			23,580.25
Furniture and fixtures			6,192.55
Building account, 2 and 4 East Fifty-eighth Street			8,500.00
			$1,396,120.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	5,721.84
Due depositors	1,145,357.14
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	45,041.78
	$1,396,120.76

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

W. McMASTER MILLS, President, and C. W. PARSON, Cashier, of the Plaza Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 753 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 17th day of March, 1897, before me,
E. H. COOK,
Notary Public.

STATE BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TWELFTH WARD BANK,

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$934,499.42
Overdrafts		1,672.89
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$28,059.99	
Due from approved reserved agents	140,783.30	168,843.29
Banking house and lot	$234,135.37	
Other real estate	55,970.01	290,105.38
Other mortgages owned		56,000.00
Stocks and bonds		7,980.00
Specie		27,455.75
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		85,783.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$92,612.52	
Other items carried as cash	6,317.55	98,930.07
		$1,671,269.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	35,535.37
Due depositors	1,261,112.25
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers, and savings banks	72,558.18
Unpaid dividends	2,064.00
	$1,671,269.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWARD P. STEERS, President, and F. B. FRENCH, Cashier, of the Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at the corner of Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

EDWD. P. STEERS, President.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 17th day of March, 1897, before me.
THOS. CRAWFORD, (80,)
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public N. Y. Co.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—To-day's market was almost a repetition of yesterday's. The same stocks were the active leaders, and the price positions were the same, some shares showing weakness, others strength. Union Traction was among the former. The selling of this stock is good, It appears to come from Drexel & Co., but no one has yet succeeded in tracing it to the real owner. President Welsh denies that he intends resigning, but all the same, important developments in this direction are certain before the end of 1897. Philadelphia Traction and Electric, and People's 4s were heavy, in sympathy with Union, but Metropolitan Traction, while dull, was very firm. Its earnings are steadily increasing, $20,000 for the first fifteen days of March, and by October it is expected that seventy miles of the road will be in operation by underground trolley. Commission houses bought American Railway Electric Light, its price moving up to 7⅛. There was also a good demand from the same source for the Pennsylvania Heat stocks. The Directors have declared the semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, on the preferred Reading, and Lehigh Valley were barely steady and the prices receded only slightly. Closing quotations for the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	24½	25
N. P. Com. rct	13⅝	13¾
N. P. Com. rct. pf	37⅜	37⅝
Pennsylvania	53	53¼
Reading 3d as	12 3-16	12⅜
St. Paul	77⅝	77⅞
Lehigh Navigation	39	40
Reading gen. 4s, trust certfs	81½	82
Elec. & Peo. 4s	73⅞	74
Electric Storage	25	26
Electric Storage pf	27½	28
W. N. Y. & Penn	2½	2¾
Metropolitan Traction	107	107¼
Philadelphia Traction	71⅝	71½
Baltimore Traction	18¼	18⅝
Union Traction	11⅞	12
Union Traction pf	34⅝	34½
United Gas Improvement	73½	74
Welsbach Light	42	43

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Match stock opened at 147½, and there was a steady decline until 145 was reached. Here word was passed that selling was about over, and that higher prices were likely. There was a slow recovery to 146, then the confirmation of the success of the commission caused a sharp advance, and at noon the price was the high for the morning—148¼.

Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank received a cable from Coates & Son confirming the report that the negotiations had been carried to a successful conclusion so far as the sale of the Liverpool factory and the organizing of a new company were concerned. The price slipped up to 150, at which there were several sales on account. Then it tapered off to 148½, advancing again after some reverses to 149⅝. The close, however, was 149½. West Chicago stock opened at 103½, and when the noon close came it was selling at 105, within ¼ of the highest point of the day. North Chicago opened at 233 regular, and 236½ for the account was paid soon afterward. The closing was 235½ for the account and 234½ regular.

To-day's Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	63¼
Brew. & Malt. Co	11
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	35
Chicago Pack. & Prov. Co	35½
Chicago Pack. & Prov. Co. pf	89¼
Chicago City Railway	230
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	149¼
Lake Street Elevated	18
International Packing Co	19
International Packing Co. pf	43
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co	11¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf	36⅞
New York Biscuit Company	46¼
North Chicago Street Railroad	234½
Street's W. S. Car Line	105½
West Chicago Street Railroad	106
Lake Street Elevated ctfs	15¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,636	1,657
2d week March	$108,700	$126,000	$107,000
From July 1	4,890,159	5,375,268	4,934,039
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	825
2d week March	$64,214	$54,939	$63,153
From July 1	2,774,044	2,388,217	3,046,295
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,497	4,497	4,497
1st week March	$259,336	$269,723	$233,539
From July 1	13,172,415	14,577,959	12,525,574
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	520	520	520
2d week March	$38,300	$38,700	$33,100
From July 1	1,627,357	1,669,421	1,070,708
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,151	6,168	6,148
2d week March	$514,334	$630,544	$511,114
From July 1	21,907,273	23,924,130	19,631,386
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week March	$110,736	$111,603	$134,806
From Jan. 1	1,354,770	1,355,443	1,405,855
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	367	367
2d week March	$25,876	$31,651	$32,044
From Jan. 1	396,953	339,046	325,484
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,935	1,935
2d week March	$204,856	$233,317	$230,196
From July 1	8,250,095	9,562,741	8,478,602
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for February—			
Gross earnings	1,069,272	1,177,000	1,084,172
Op. expenses	859,799	952,389	880,922
Net earnings	209,473	224,611	203,850
Fixed charges	240,478	265,044	263,219
Deficit	31,005	40,433	59,369
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	2,108,423	2,413,770	2,191,979
Op. expenses	1,602,134	1,887,595	1,729,460
Net earnings	506,289	526,175	462,520
Fixed charges	545,843	551,871	521,784
Deficit	39,554	25,696	59,263
TEXAS & PACIFIC for the year ending Dec. 31—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	$6,825,144	$7,015,308	$7,353,013
Op. expenses	5,153,578	5,188,437	5,260,374
Net earnings	1,671,566	1,826,871	2,092,639
Other income	109,533	86,323	71,953
Total	1,781,099	1,913,194	2,134,592
Charges and taxes	1,570,907	1,575,590	1,588,216
Surplus	210,192	337,604	546,376
Betterments	9,915	....	33,134
Surplus	200,277	....	513,242
Gould - Huntington settlement	....	....	244,907
Surplus	....	....	268,335
New cars	206,286	182,625	....
Deficit	6,009	†154,971	....

†Surplus.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 17, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	150	30	Adams Express	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	.....
112	113½	15	American Express	113	113	113	113	.....
13	13¼	924	American Spirits Mfg.	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
33¾	34	302	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	34	34	34	34	-⅛
113⅞	114	32,359	American Sugar Refs.	112¾	114	112⅝	113⅞	+1⅛
103½	104	510	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	103¾	103⅞	103½	103⅞	+⅜
88	90	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	80	89	89	89	.....
76½	77	13,665	American Tobacco	78¼	78¼	76	77	-1⅝
26¾	27	200	Ann Arbor pf	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	.....
11⅝	11⅞	880	At., T. & S. F.	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11¾	-⅛
22⅝	23	1,338	At., T. & S. F. pf	22¾	23	22⅝	22⅞	-⅛
9⅝	10¼	140	Bay State Gas	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	.....
20½	21	555	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21	21	21	21	.....
98	98½	407	Brooklyn Union Gas	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	+1
51⅜	52	6,105	Canada Southern	50¼	51⅞	50¼	51⅝	.....
9⅞	10	100	Central Pacific	10	10	10	10	.....
18	18⅛	3,761	Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18¼	18	18	-⅛
77½	77⅝	7,625	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	77¼	77⅝	77	77⅝	+⅛
78⅜	78½	5,560	Chicago Gas	78	78⅝	77⅝	78⅜	+⅜
77¾	77⅞	14,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	77¾	78⅛	77⅝	77⅞	-⅛
137	138	129	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	137¾	137¾	137¼	137¾	.....
110¼	110½	8,219	Chicago & Northw	109½	110¾	109¼	110¼	+⅜
68½	68¾	2,115	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68½	68¾	68½	68½	-⅛
33¼	33⅜	4,150	C., C., C. & St. L.	33	33¾	32¾	33½	+⅜
77	85	60	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	.....
21	22	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+⅛
4	4½	800	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4	4	3½	4	+⅛
158½	159	2,055	Consolidated Gas Co	158½	159	158	158½	+⅛
109¼	109¾	235	Delaware & Hudson	109½	109¾	109¼	109¼	-⅛
40½	41½	100	Denver & R. G. pf	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	+⅛
8	9	300	Des Moines & Ft. D.	8	8½	8	8½	-¼
107	108	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	.....
14⅛	14½	200	Erie	14⅜	14¾	14¼	14¼	-¼
34	84¼	200	Erie 1st pf	34	34¼	34¼	34¼	+⅛
35	35½	1,260	General Electric	35	35½	34¾	35	-⅛
90¼	96½	1,910	Illinois Central	96⅛	96¾	96	96¼	-⅛
34	34½	100	Illinois Steel Co	35	35	35	35	.....
6¾	7	100	Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	+¼
72	78	50	Laclede Gas pf	76	76	76	76	.....
16½	18	100	Lake Erie & Western	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
169½	170½	330	Lake Shore	169¼	170¾	169¼	170¾	+⅜
49	49½	5,105	Louisville & Nashville	49⅜	49⅝	49	49⅛	-⅛
85½	85⅞	3,285	Manhattan C., ex div.	85½	86½	85⅜	85½	-½
106¾	108	200	Metropolitan Traction	107	107	107	107	-1
96	100	125	Michigan Central	99	99	99	99	+½
19	20	110	Minn. & St. Louis	19½	19½	19½	19½	+½
78	80	44	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	78½	78	78½	+2
48	49	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	47	48	47	48	-⅝
31⅜	31⅝	2,070	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	31½	31⅝	31¼	31¼	.....
18¾	18⅞	16,426	Missouri Pacific	18⅝	19⅜	18½	18⅝	.....
164½	168	28	Morris & Essex	165	165	165	165	.....
91½	92	337	National Lead Co. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	.....
12	13	193	National Linseed Oil	13	13	13	13	.....
93⅝	93⅝	3,403	New Jersey Central	94	93¾	93¾	93¾	-⅜
99½	99⅝	8,879	New York Central	99½	100¼	99½	99½	-⅜
173	175	52	N. Y., N. H. & H.	17	174	174	174	-2
14¼	14½	700	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	-⅛
72	76	200	N. Y. C. & S. L. 1st pf.	75	75	75	75	+2
34⅜	34¾	3,290	N. Y. C. & S. L. 2d pf.	34	34⅞	33⅜	34¾	+⅝
26½	27¼	2	Norfolk & Western pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	.....
4¼	4⅝	100	North American	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
13⅞	14	585	Northern Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
37½	37⅝	687	Northern Pacific pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	-⅛
14⅝	14¾	300	Ontario & Western	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	.....
.....	.....	300	O. S. L., Wah. iss.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	-¼
26¼	26⅝	275	Pacific Mail	26½	26½	26½	26½	-¼
24½	24⅝	7,230	P. & R., all in. pd	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	-⅛
49⅝	50½	1,000	P. & R. 1st pf., wh. iss.	50	50	50	50	-⅞
30	30½	200	P. & R. 2d pf., wh. iss.	30½	30½	30½	30½	-½
13	14	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	13½	13½	13½	13½	.....
4⅜	5	110	St. L. & San Fran.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
14½	14¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
3⅞	4	200	St. Louis Southwestern	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	.....
10½	11	100	St. L. Southw. pf	10½	10½	10½	10½	-⅛
117	119	19,875	St. Paul & Omaha	62	116½	61⅜	64½	+1⅞
64½	64⅝	260	Southern Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
14½	15	20	Southern Railway	9	9	9	9	.....
9	9¼	1,953	Southern Railway pf	28½	28⅝	28¼	28½	-⅛
28¼	28½	2,145	Standard R. & T.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	-⅛
7	7½	516	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28½	28¾	27⅜	27⅜	-⅛
27⅝	27⅞	300	Texas Pacific	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	-⅛
9¼	9⅜	750	Union Pacific	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
6⅞	7	150	U. P., Denver & Gulf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
1⅞	2¼	620	U. S. Leather pf	59¼	59¾	59¼	59½	+⅛
59¼	59½	715	United States Rubber	17½	17½	16½	16½	-1
16½	17¼	280	U. S. Rubber pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	-⅝
66¼	67	600	Wabash	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝	.....
5⅞	6¼	1,745	Wabash pf	14⅞	15	14¾	101	.....
15	15⅛	80	Wells-Fargo Express	102	102	101	101	.....
100	103	3,424	Western Union Tel	86	86½	85⅞	86⅛	.....
86¼	86¼	905	Wheeling & Lake Erie	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝	.....
1½	1⅝	610	Wheeling & L. E. pf	4¼	4¾	4	4	-½
4	5							
Sales		202,213						

Silver.

62¼	62¾	3,000	Bullion certificates	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	-1⅝

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alb & Sus con 6s		118¼
5,000		
Am Cot Oil Co 8s		107
1,000		
Am Dock & Imp 5s		115
1,000		
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		80
4,000		
Atch, Col & Pac 1st		31
5,000		
3,000		29
Atch J Co & W 1st		
1,000		29
At, T & S F gen 4s		
10,000		82½
27,000		82⅝
10,000		82½
Adjustment 4s		
5,000		47
17,000		47½
2,000		47½
1,000		47⅜
7,000		47
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		118⅞
2,000		
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		110¼
3,000		
Canada So 1st gtd		110½
2,000		
Canada Southern 2d		105
4,000		
1,000s20F		105
Cent of N J gen 5s		114⅝
10,000		114⅞
10,000		
Cent R & R Co of Ga collat gold 5s		93
1,000		
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A		120¾
2,000		
Ches & Ohio con 5s		110¾
5,000		
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		74⅞
1,000		74⅞
7,000		74⅞
10,000		
Chi, B & Q, Denver Div 4s		95
1,000		
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		117¾
10,000		118
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		100¾
4,000		
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs		42⅝
10,000		42⅝
10,000		42⅞
15,000		42⅜
10,000		42½
20,000		
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s		108
2,000		
S F deb 5s, 1933		112⅜
3,000		112¾
2,000s10F		
Chi & N W coup gold 7s		119½
5,000		
Registered 7s		119
2,000		
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		104⅝
1,000		104⅜
2,000		104⅝
9,000		104⅜
2,000		
Registered		103¼
10,000		103⅜
5,000		
Chi, R I & P 6s reg		130
10,000		
Chi, R I & P deb 5s		95
1,000c		
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s		110
5,000		
Col, H V & T 5s		74¼
5,000		74
5,000c		74½
5,000		74¼
Den & Rio Grande 4s		88¾
3,000s20F		
Den & R G Imp 5s		81½
10,000		
Dul, S S & A 5s		100¾
1,000		
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		100½
5,000		100⅞
4,000		110
20,000		
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		99½
2,000c		
Erie gen lien 3-4s		65¼
10,000		65⅝
4,000		
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st		100
1,000		
Fulton Elevated 1st		41
1,000		
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge		76½
5,000		
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		93
2,000		
Kanawha & Mich 4s		77
1,000		
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s		85
1,000		
Keokuk & D M 1st		105
2,000		
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		95
2,000		
L S & M So 2d reg		123⅝
21,000		
L S & M So 2d coup		123⅝
2,000		
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented		96½
2,000		
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 2d		103
5,000		
Unified gold 4s		80
25,000		
Manhattan Ry con 4s		94¼
2,000s20F		
Mil & St Paul, Dakota & Gt So 5s		110½
10,000		
I & D ext		135
5,000		
Wis & Min Div		113½
5,000		
Minn & St L con 5s		103¼
5,000		
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		84¾
7,000		84½
8,000		
Mo, K & T 2d		50⅜
10,000		50½
5,000		50⅞
10,000		50½
6,000		
Mo Pac 1st col 5s		52
2,000		
N Y Cent 1st coup		121
5,000		
N Y Cent deb 5s		107
3,000		
N Y, O & W refdg 4s		94⅜
3,000		94
1,000s20F		94¼
7,000		94
5,000		
N Y, O & W con 5s		100⅝
2,000		
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s		103
2,000		
Norf & W Ry con 4s		73⅜
10,000		73½
10,000s20F		73½
32,000		
Nor Pac gen lien 3s		54⅞
10,000		54½
5,000		
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		88⅝
23,000		88¼
5,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

William A. Read of Vermilye & Co. has bought of Henry A. V. Post, at between $90,000 and $100,000, the four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling 4 East Sixty-second Street, on lot 27 by 100.5.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for James A. Frame & Son, 11 West Sixty-ninth Street, a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 60 by 102.2.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for John H. Metzler 2,049 Valentine Avenue, a two-story frame house, on lot about 16.8 by 100; to a Mrs. Peters, at about $4,000, and the adjoining and similar house, 2,051 Valentine Avenue, to a Mrs. Janssen, at about the same price.

The three-story and basement dwelling 208 West End Avenue, on lot 20 by 80, has been sold by Mrs. Elizabeth Minturn to Mrs. Emma Boynton.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, 133 and 135 West Eleventh Street, a six-story brick flat, on lot 50 by 103.3, to Alexander Donegan, for $55,000.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, 1,741 and 1,743 Topping Street, two two-story frame dwellings on plot 65 by 100, to the plaintiff, John Eusner, for 6,045.

Peter F. Meyer sold, in foreclosure, the southwest corner of Rutgers Slip and Cherry Street, two five-story brick tenements, on plot 60 by 61.4, to the plaintiff, the Washington Life Insurance Company, for $42,500; also, in foreclosure, 280 West Seventy-third Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, on lot 17.3 by 76.8, to the plaintiff, Harry P. Bartlett, for $16,657.

The foreclosure sale of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company's property was adjourned for the fifth time, and again for one week.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, northwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue, as proposed, and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 40 by 70, vacant; also, northeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue, as proposed, and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 49.11 by 75, vacant; also, Wadsworth Avenue, as proposed, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 75 by 100, vacant; also, Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 236.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 75 by 100, vacant; also, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, north side, 50 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, Boulevard, 25 by 100, vacant; also, p. 1c auction sale, northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-first Street, 20 by 62, four-story brick tenement, with store; also, 451 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 243.9 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 202 to 206 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $6,829.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,461.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,372. Also, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,377.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, northwest corner of Third Avenue and Thirty-third Street, 19 by 56.6, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $1,815.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 545 Brook Avenue, west side, 125.1 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 24.11½ by 123.4 by 23.4 by 134.6, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,987.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 28 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, 24.6 by 99.11, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 554 East Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 67.8 feet west of Avenue B, 17.2 by 59.7½ by 17.2 by 59.4, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John C. Robinson, referee, 214 East Sixty-second Street, south side, 180 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, Lorillard Street, southeast side, at intersection with east side of road leading from King's Bridge to West Farms, 53.5 by 61 by 91 by 67.6, together with contiguous streets, avenues, and roads, excepting, however, a strip 1 by 91 on the east side, and also 31.10½ by 62.6 by 24.3 by 67.6 at east or southeast corner of Lorillard Street and said road, the latter plot being part of Lot 49 on damage map of the Commissioners in proceedings to acquire title to North Third Avenue. Due on judgment, $5,759.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 575 West End Avenue, west side, 135.8 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 14.6 by 100, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,873.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 1,018 Avenue A, east side, 50.5 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 70.8, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,776; subject to first mortgage for $13,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 130 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 502.5 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17.6 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,268.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eliot Norton, referee, 12 Fifth Avenue, west side, 28.6 feet north of Clinton Place, 26.3½ by 100, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,388; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Solomon Hanford, referee, 506 and 508 East Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 148 feet east of Avenue A, 50 by 102.2, one-story frame office, and vacant.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brownstone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Hone, Jr., referee, 313 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $9,389.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway, northwest corner of Liberty Street, for an eleven-story and basement brick and stone office building, 110 by 58. Singer Manufacturing Company of 149 Broadway, owner; Ernest Flagg of 54 Broad Street, architect; cost, $400,000.

Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-fourth Street, for an eight-story brick and terra cotta hotel, 65.5 by 140; T. A. Havemeyer, owner; James B. Lord, 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; Delmonico, 229 West Fourteenth Street, lessee; cost not estimated.

Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Central Park West, for three four-story and basement brick and stone dwellings; Peter Wagner of 345 West Fifty-eighth Street and Robert Wallace of 320 West Seventieth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $42,000.

Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, for two one-story brick engine houses; the Cram estate, 5 East Thirty-eighth Street, owners; Booth Brothers of 60 Bank Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 163 East Fifty-first Street, alterations to a three-story brick police station; City, owner; Thomas E. O'Brien, 300 Mulberry Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 515 West Fifty-seventh Street, alterations to a two-story brick stable and storage building; A. Ludorf and H. Nacke of 515 West Fifty-seventh Street, owners; J. J. F. Gavigan of 528 East Seventy-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 2,277 Third Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick and frame store and club room; Jacob Speis of 55 East Ninety-first Street, owner; W. H. C. Hornum of 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $350.

No. 6 St. Mark's Place, alterations to a three-story and attic brick dwelling and store; J. S. Bruce of the Manhattan Club, owner; O. Wirz of 56 Pine Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 46 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, alterations to a two-story brick stable; Matthew C. Kervan of 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 17.

BEEKMAN ST, 50; Samuel K. Jackson and another, executors, to Anna M. Jackson, ½ part $25,000
LEONARD ST, 57; Charles G. Weld to William Williams 1
SAME PROPERTY; William Williams to Charles G. Weld, and another 1
WEST 12TH ST, 120; Warner Van Norden, and others, executors, to David W. Cochran 21,200
DELANCEY ST, s e cor Mangin St, 25x75; William R. Wilcox to E. E. Brouwer.. 10
144TH ST, s s, 111.6 ft w of Willis Ave, 20x100; Fretz Godtfredtsen and wife to Hans O. Rasmussen 976
149TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Ave, 25x100; Henry J. Karst, as executor, to Mary Rehm 1
184TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Brook Ave, 0.4x100; Anna T. Dale and another to Marcus Nathan 1
151ST ST, n e cor Loring Ave, 12.11x112.3 x72.9x100.6; New York University to Grace S. Baird 2,600
158TH ST, n s, 361.10 ft w of Courtlandt Ave, 97.7x29.11x83.7x26.6; Christiane Geissler to Jacob Rubsam 100
149TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Ave, 25x100; Henry J. Karst, and others, to Mary Rehm 4,700
SAME PROPERTY; Mary Rehm to John Rehm, ½ part 1
113TH ST, 304 East; Otto H. Dage and wife to Abraham Cohn 9,500
139TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Ave, 51x99.11; Clara E. Bliss, and another, to John O. Baker 100
65TH ST, n s, 335 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Mina Lindemann and another to Rosa Lindemann 1
133D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Mary H. Lester to Mary E. Lester 1
175TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 11th Av, 25x65; Annie V. Hubert to A. J. Connick 1
RIVER AV, e s, 100 ft s of 150th St, 100x100; Anna T. Dale to William L. Dale 1
EAST ST, e s, 244.11 ft n of Broome St, 128.10x58x s 125.4 from centre of Pier 58, x w 256.4, with wharfage, dockage, and cranage rights; William L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New York; Frederick W. Wurster, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, and others, Commissioners, &c., to the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company ....
ESSEX ST, 121; Rudolph Krumm and wife to Kalman Ress 18,000
GREENWICH AV, 26; James Wallace and others, executors, &c., to Adam Hill 17,500
2D AV, e s, Lot 179, map of the estate of N. W. Stuyvesant, 26.4x125; William Morris and wife to William J. Morris 1
LOT 180, rear part, same map; same to same 1
CHARLES ST, 31; Valentine Hammann to Isaac Greenwald 25,750
18TH ST, 215 West; Michael J. Harrington and wife to Mitchell A. Levy 15
28TH ST, 150 East; M. J. Fleming and wife to Charles Loughry 13,500
18TH ST, 215 West; Alexander Milne and others to Michael J. Harrington 21,500
97TH ST, s s, 502.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x100.11; Orison Dickinson and wife to Rachel McAuley 1
AVENUE B, 259; Mary A. Oliver to Catherine A. Keenan 1
CONVENT AV, e s, 51.11 ft n of 148th St, 16x85; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Juliet M. Livingston 15,500
152D ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Andreas Friedel and wife to Jacob G. Fischer 1
ARCULARIUS PLACE, n s, 524.6 ft e of Gerard Av, 25x100; William H. Godward and wife to Jacob Hartmann 1,500
67TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.5, one-half part; Siegfried Willerhausen and wife to Albert Prybil. 1
6TH ST, 236 East; Fritz Weber to Louisa Weber 1
10TH ST, n s, Lot 407, map of estate of N. W. Stuyvesant, 17th Ward; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 10
29TH ST, 158 and 160 West; The Ministers, &c., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to the Hall Association of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows 40,000
24TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of 8th Av, 30.1x98.3; Bernhard Mainzer and wife to Hugh Paton and wife 1
69TH ST, 31 West; George F. Johnson to Theodore K. Pembrook 54,000
76TH ST, 169 West; Charles Brendon and wife to Caroline S. Ward 1
90TH ST, 30 West; Margaret S. V. W. Russell to Emma L. Shaw 1
1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft n of 118th St, 50x100; William Norris and wife to William J. Morris 1

Recorded Leases.

BARTLETT, Miss Effie P., to the Henry Huber Company; 81 Beekman St, store, &c., 3 years $3,000
STACEY, J. George, executor, to Frederick W. Meyer, n e corner of Front St and Coenties Slip, 5 years 1,700
DELANO, Laura A., and others to Margaret Devlin; s s of 55th St, 254.2 ft w of 9th Av, 20.10x75.11x21x78.7, 20 years... 210
BITTNER, John, to Michael Dunleavy; 69 Pearl St, 10 years $1,600. 2,000
CRAM, J. Sergeant, as executor, to John Dobbins; north 40.11 ft of Lot 21, Block M, Section C, with all wharfage rights, 10 years 1,500
FREEDMAN, Rebecca, to Louis Strongin; 227 to 231 Cherry St, and 486 and 488 Water St, 3 1-12 years 8,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BROUWER, Evelyn E., to Trustees of St. Luke's Retreat in the City of New York; s e corner of Delancey and Mangin Sts, 1 year $9,000
BAIRD, Grace S., to New York University; n e corner of 181st St, or University Av, and Loring Place, 5 years 1,400
BAMMAN, Ida, and Margaret E., Jones; w s of Sedgwick Av, 238.10 ft n of Riverview Terrace, 10 years 4,200
BARRY, John J. and Elizabeth M., to Jeremiah J. McCarthy; s s of 3d Av, 125 ft s of 171st St, 2 years 1,000
BARRY, Elizabeth M., to same; Lots 25 to 31, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years 10,000
CUNNINGHAM, John, and wife to the Equitable Assurance Society of the United States; 423 East 12th St, 2 years. 9,500
CAHN, Abraham, to Otto H. Dage; 304 East 113th St, 1 year 2,000
DONELLAN, Albert V., to Emma Kastor; w s of Retreat, or Bergen, Av, 150 ft s of Rose St, demand 1,900
DEVLIN, Margaret, to Ernest G. Stedman; s s of 55th St, 254.2 ft w of 9th Av, 4 years 1,312
DALEY, Anna T., and husband to Charles Dickinson; 553 Walton Av, 3 years 23,500
DALE, Anna T. and James S., to Emmet J. Howell; n w corner of Walton Av and 149th St, 1 year 6,000
DIENNA, Russ, to Hudson P. Rose, Lot 220, Block F, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes property, 1 year 350
GUSTAVESON, Edward, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 549 East 142d St, 5 years 2,500
GEGGUS, Bertha, to Mary Maloney; s s of 121st St, 357 ft w of 7th Av, 1½ years.. 2,000
GOLDSTROM, Minnie, to Henry T. Molter; e s of First Av, 51.9 ft n of 14th St, lease, 3¼ years 4,500
GOLDSTROM, George, to same; e s of First Avenue, 77.6 ft n of 14th St, lease, 3¼ years 3,500
GREENWALD, Isaac, to Valentine Hammann; 31 Charles St, 1 year 10,000
GOLDSTROM, Louis E., to George A. Goebel; e s of First Av, 42 ft n of 4th St.; e s of 1st Av, 21.9 ft s of 5th St., leasehold, 2 mortgages, 1 year 7,000
GEGGUS, Bertha, to Adolphus F. Quick; 293 W 121st St, 2 years 12,500
HILL, Adams, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of Greenwich Av, 69.7 ft n of West 10th St, 3 years.. 11,500
HARRINGTON, Michael J., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 18th St, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years 16,000
ISRAEL, Hyman, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 248-50 West 33d St, 5 years. 32,000
IRVINE, Joseph A., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 205, Block E, Map Hudson P. Rose, 3 years 250
JACOBS, Elias, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 1,616 Avenue B, 5 years.. 17,000
JACKSON, Anna M., to Samuel K. Jackson; 333 West 18th St, 3 years 12,500
KEMPE, Morris, to Jeanette Aschner; 151 Rivington St, 2 years 1,000
PAYTON, Hugh, and wife to Bernhard Mainzer; n s of 24th St, 140 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 3,500
PEMBROOK, Theodore K., to George F. Johnson; 31 West 69th St, 1 year 12,000
RESS, Kalmen, to Rudolph Krumm and wife; 121 Essex St, 3 years 3,000
ROHRIG, William F., and wife to Ruth A. Bruce-Brown, as guardian; 390 East 8th St, 3 years 25,000
RASMUSSEN, Hans O., and wife to Fretz Godfredtsen; s s of 144th St, 111.6 ft w of Willis Av, 1 year 900
RYAN, Mary A., and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s w corner of 113th St and 5th Av, 1 year 23,000
REHM, Mary, to Henry J. Karst and wife; n s of 149th St, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 2 years 1,500
SEAMAN, Helen M., to James C. Henderson; s s of 24th St, 196 ft e of 10th Av, (lease,) 3 years 1,000
SMITH, Magdalena F., to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; n w corner of Frederic St and College St, installments 2,000
THE BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK Ferry Company to Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., and Seymour L. Husted, Jr.; land under and above water lying between the centre lines of Piers 56 and 57, w s of East River, rights, franchises, &c., bonds, supplemental mortgage 1,000,000
THE BALL ASSOCIATION OF THE Grand United Order of Odd Fellows to Knickerbocker Trust Company; s s of 29th St, 99.6 ft e of 7th Av, 10 years, bonds 30,000
VAN SAUN, Susannah, to George A. Stimpson; n s of 46th St, 178 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 1,000
WARD, Caroline S., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 76th St, 120 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNOLD, William C., to Frank Rudd, trustee $300
BULKLEY, Justus L., and others, executors, &c., of Daniel B. Fayerweather, to Isaac H. Cary, trustee 110
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 7,000
SAME to same 7,000
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Henry D. Von Seggern and G. W. H. Menkens..... 18,000
FARREL, John, to Henry C. Needham.... 6,000
FIELD, Cortlandt P., and another, executors of Benjamin H. Field, to trustee of Florence Van C. Bishop 1
FLANAGAN, William L., to Gustav Loeb.. 684
HILLS, Charles W., to Charles S. Davison, trustee 3,500
JORDAN, Alexander A., to Gertrude Jordan 1
JORDAN, Gertrude, to Gustav J. Haase.. 1
KELLOGG, Janie H., and others to Henry Pollock, (two assignments) 2
SAME to Louise A. McEwen 1
LORD, Franklin B., to Alexander H. Brown 1
LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to Anne S. Goodwin 4,000
MORAN, Theodore T., executor, to Elizabeth M. Morgan 1
MORRIS, William, to William J. Morris.. 1
McEWEN, Louise A., and others to Janie H. Kellogg 1
RIKER, Silvanus S., trustee, &c., to Harriet Colt, (two assignments) 12,278
SAME to Mary A. Murray 20,000
STOLZ, George, to Simon Adler and another 1,400
SAGE, Russell, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 1
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company to Edward F. J. Gaynor 1
TOPLITZ, Harry L., administrator of Lippman Toplitz, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 9,225
TAYLOR, Morton J., to Charles W. Hills.. 8,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to James S. Clark, trustee 7,000

Lis Pendens.

97TH ST, 145-147 West; Belinda H. Dolbear against John B. Smith and others, (to foreclose mortgage; 2 actions.)
97TH ST, 143 West; Louisa H. and Caroline L. Dolbear against same, (to foreclose mortgage.)
103D ST, 153 West; Sarah Ryan against Catharine Ryan and others, (for a partition.)
134TH ST, n s, 315 ft w of Park Ave, 25x99.11; Annie Klingenberg against Margaret A. McGrath, (to foreclose mortgage.)
EAST HOUSTON ST, 182-184; Mercer St, 134; Bayard St, 63-67; Great Jones St, s s Lot 63, 26.9x100, map of land of Samuel Jones; 13th St, s s, and s s of 14th St, Lots 21 and 22, map of the property of David Dunham, 17th Ward; Lot 945, map of Rose Hill Farm, 12th Ward; 77th St, s w s, Lots 46 and 47, map of estate of David Wagstaff, 22d Ward; and Broadway, w s, 501; Alfred Wagstaff and another, individually and as executors, &c., against Sarah L. Remsen and others, (for a partition.)
65TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.8; the Foskett & Bishop Company against Joseph Cirrito, and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien.)
11TH AVE, 602; Joseph and Moses Stern against Michael F. Conway, (warrant of attachment.)
136TH ST, 105 to 111 and 115 to 117 West; Thomas-Roberts-Stevenson Company against Matilda Williams and others, (to foreclose mechanics' liens.)
15TH ST, s s, 816, 193 ft e of 2d Ave; Henry and Hulda Schlatter against Benjamin F. Holmes and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
RIVINGTON ST, s w corner Mangin St, 24.1x75; Philip J. Sands, as executor, &c., against Franz Baier, and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
PLEASANT AVE, e s, 50.8 ft n of 118th St, 25.3x76; Estelle F. Taylor, as trustee, against Joseph Schwarzler, and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

ST. LAURENCE AV, w s, 125 ft s of Mansion St, 25x100; Willis A. Swan against Isaac D. Aikin, owner and contractor $36
108TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100; Abner P. Bigelow against Sonn Brothers, or Carl J. Lagesson, owner; Carl J. Lagesson, contractor 321
MINNOW ST, 75, e s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 150x100; Schroder & Carlson against William J. Tucker, owner and contractor 805
SAME PROPERTY; John Wetterer against same 39
SAME PROPERTY; Peter Johnson against same 252
SAME PROPERTY; William Huck against same 172
119TH ST, 108 East; William A. Soles against Henry F. Boheke, owner; John P. Leo, contractor 260
DELANCEY ST, 10 and 12; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Max Juster and wife, owners; A. Perlman & Son, contractors 302
PARK AV, n w corner of 83d St, 40x50; James K. Holmes and John A. Philbrick against the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Jesuit; Mulhan Steam Heating Company, contractors 110
42D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 25x one-half block; Derby Lumber Company against Barrett H. Adams and others, owners; J. E. Currie, contractor 145

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE J. KNOTH.—George J. Knoth, dealer in shoes at 461 Ninth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Frederick J. Reichle. He was formerly a clerk in a shoe store, and began business for himself in May, 1894, with $2,500 capital, which was lent to him by his father.

CARSON & FISHER.—Schedules of Carson & Fisher, produce commission merchants at West Washington Market, show firm liabilities of $12,646, nominal assets of $4,713, and actual assets of $2,511. Individual liabilities of Joseph E. Carson, $10,488; nominal assets, $11,774; actual assets, $1,681.

EDWARD W. COREY.—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney yesterday received an execution from Kings County for $3,328 against Edward W. Corey, manager of the Newmarket, at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, which Capt. Chapman raided, in favor of the S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company of Brooklyn.

ERASTUS WIMAN.—Judge Beach of the Supreme Court yesterday vacated and set aside thirteen judgments against Erastus Wiman of 1 Broadway by consent of the plaintiffs, and the actions were discontinued. Eleven were in favor of Austin B. Fletcher aggregating $90,930, recorded on Oct. 13 last and the others in favor of the National Eagle Bank of Boston for $5,972 and the Boyleston National Bank of Boston for $5,966, recorded on June 30 last.

JOSEPH KOCH.—Joseph Koch, dealer in shoes at 102 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has given a bill of sale to his wife, Henrietta, for $4,750, which has caused considerable comment among his creditors. He has been in the shoe business for twenty-eight years, was formerly at 829 First Avenue, and moved to his present location in 1892. He had a well-stocked store, and generally carried a stock of $15,000. A. A. Joseph said yesterday that six creditors had placed their claims in his hands to take legal proceedings against Mr. Koch, and he had been trying to get Mr. Koch to call a creditors' meeting and make some offer of settlement, but that Koch declined to do so. Mr. Joseph said the liabilities will reach $10,000.

Out of Town.

J. E. CROSBY & CO.—J. E. Crosby & Co. of Danvers, Mass., boot and shoe manufacturers, have assigned to Charles H. Gould.

BERNARD GRIES.—Schedules of Bernard Gries, plumber, on Main Street, Westchester, show liabilities, $4,463; nominal assets, $7,253; actual assets, $2,017.

KNOWLES & POOLE.—Knowles & Poole of Pittsfield, N. H., boot and shoe manufacturers, have assigned to W. O. Underwood, Boston. Liabilities about $75,000.

ESSEX SHOE COMPANY.—The Essex Shoe Company of Essex, Mass., boot and shoe manufacturers, have assigned. Assets and liabilities reported about $31,000 each.

JULIUS WOLFF.—Julius Wolff of San Francisco, formerly a commission merchant, has petitioned to be adjudged insolvent. He owes $45,000, mostly to Eastern creditors, and has no assets.

THEODORE MAGNUSSEN.—An attachment for $530 has been obtained here against Theodore Magnussen, dealer in shoes at New Rochelle, in favor of Thomas Boyd & Co., for goods sold and delivered. It was recently learned that he had given a bill of sale to his wife on Oct. 13 last. He had been in business a year, and bought most of his stock in this city.

CHARLES L. TODD.—Deputy Sheriff Loub has received an attachment for $24,625 against Charles L. Todd of Richmond, Va., in favor of Holt & Co. of this city. Mr. Todd and Cyrus Bossieux indorsed six notes of the Gallego Mills Company of Richmond, of which Mr. Todd was the President, which were delivered to Holt & Co. The Sheriff served the attachment on two life insurance companies here to attach Mr. Todd's life policies.

Judgments.

Wednesday, March 17.

The first name is the debtor's.

ABRAHALL, Frank A.—J. Stern and others $250
ARONSON, Rudolph—Redfern, Limited..... 131
ALTORFER, Rudolph—David Stevenson Brewing Company 102
BECHARD, Lucien—C. Riedl 87
BARRETTO, Gerard M.—E. S. Burtis.... 474
BRAINERD, John—S. E. Barton 1,552
SAME—Same 1,018
BLECHMAN, Joseph—M. Barash 100
BERLINGER, Moses—R. J. Anderton.... 71
BARRETT, Clarence T.—M. R. Worthington 251
BURNS, Patrick—T. Burns 202
BLUMBERG, Isaac—B. Bazozi 127
BOLTON, Abraham—Abraham and Sanders Gutman 185
BUCHNER, Isidore, Jacob Feller, and Rebecca Meryash—The Paterson Consolidated Brewing Company 1,150
CAMPBELL, Herbert M.—Ellwood Ivins Tube Company 159
CARROLL, Michael T.—G. M. Wright, assignee 203
COHEN, Meyer G.—J. S. Aul 201
CARPENTER, Peter J.—T. P. Hoffman and another 153
COOGAN, Matthew—J. D. Heins, deficiency 1,851
COLLETTI, Vincenzo—David Stevenson Brewing Company, deficiency 643
CANN, August—M. L. and Jacob O. Leffler 256
COREY, Edward W.—S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company 3,328
CLEARY, Timothy F.—H. Abegg and another 509
DOYLE, Mary L.—Eugenia V. Blunt..... 146
ERDENBRECHER, Edward—J. O'Connell. 112
TELLER, Jacob, and others—The Patterson Consolidated Brewing Company..... 1,150
FERNBACH, Henrietta—G. M. Wright, as assignee 132
FERNSCHILD, William—D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company, costs 245
FRANK, Abraham and Rachel—M. E. Cohen 80
GREBE, Theodore, and Christian F. C. Seifarth—D. Welch, receiver, &c..... 88
GOLDMAN, Mayer C.—E. Bittiner, costs. 62
HERNSHEIM, Louis—J. Muller and another 2,413
HARRIS, Jacob—C. S. Timberlake..... 99
ISRAEL, Joseph M.—C. S. Timberlake.. 99
JOYCE, Maurice and Thomas—L. G. Preusch 256
JACOBS, Harry A.—W. E. Tefft and others 90
JEFFERSON, Susan, individually and as executrix—H. B. Blanchard and another, executors, &c 125
KEMPNER, Jacob—G. E. Brown..... 135
KNOP, Louis—The Bank for Savings, New York 75
LEVY, Matilda—C. Rosenthal..... 700
LARGY, Arthur J.—American Grocery Company 92
MURRAY, Thomas F., and Peter White—J. B. Roach, deficiency..... 913
MERCKEL, Sophie—G. F. Langbein and others 44
MINTZ, Michael and Gustav, Isaac Brody —A. Jockel 88
MILLER, Albert L.—E. R. Perrine, costs. 38
MAHLER, Helena, and Michael; Frank Van Pelt—N. H. Salisburg and others.. 770
McMENEY, Robert—P. O. Asten..... 643
McENTEE, William—Mary E. Lee..... 1,100
McMILLAN, Andrew—The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company 1,067
McCANN, Patrick H.—J. McCarthy..... 88
McGUIRE, James F.—J. H. Meyer and another, costs 97
MEADE, Roma M.—C. De H. Brower.... 235
NETTLING, William F.—Municipal Electric Light Company 93
PIEPER, Edward D. R.—M. W. Platzek as assignee 73
PALMER, Robert, and Adolph Zadig—C. F. Thomson 201
RUSSO, Domenico—The Eastern Brewing Company 583
RUSSELL, Irving L.—A. Ludeke and another 2,178
RICHARDSON, Arthur K.—H. V. Cleaver. 198
ROMOLO, Sibino—G. Cinque and another. 433
ROBERT, Henry—E. Garnier and others. 90
RYAN, Frank W.—E. N. Little and others 25
REEDY, James—American Grocery Company 80
SHAPIRO, Simon—H. Abegg and another. 312
SOSES, William A.—S. Salomon and another 68
SAME and Carl J. Lagesson—Same..... 328
SHLANOWSKY, Moses—J. and J. Dobson. 1,327
SCHRECK, Wilhelmina, as administratrix —H. B. Ely and others 337
SULLIVAN, Jerry—M. Laughlin..... 79
SAWYER, Sarah J.—W. W. Badger and another, costs 81
STERLING, Sherwood—G. P. Smith and another 190
SMITH, Osgood, as assignee, &c.—A. Wyckoff, costs 67
TORREY, Charles W.—Mary M. Fitzwilson, executrix, costs 70
THE OAK ORCHARD, HARBOR CITY and Improvement Company—W. H. Van Steenbergh 536
THE ROYAL BENEFIT SOCIETY—T. Jefferson Milbourne 195
SAME—Same 99
THE LASHER LUMBER COMPANY—L. H. Gage Lumber Company..... 289
THE UNION RAILWAY COMPANY, N. Y.—H. C. Ayars..... 559
THE MANHATTAN BREWING COMPANY AND THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY—P. F. Lyons..... 805
THE UNION RAILWAY COMPANY, New York—L. Anselmann 684
THE INDEPENDENCE CONTINENTAL COMPANY—T. L. Redfield and another.... 104
VOCILLI, Michele—S. A. Prince..... 85
VAN TASSEL, Charles E.—H. H. Pemberton 89
WILSON, George D.—W. W. Charles..... 30
WALL, Salome—C. C. Shayne..... 180
WARD, James J.—Manhattan Railway Company and another 163

The following judgments have been entered against the city: W. B. Noyes, $100; P. Bailey, $100; Beadleston & Woerz, $1,474.70; India Wharf Brewing Company, $176.97; The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, $156.26; Monroe Eckstein Brewing Company, $675.62; George Ehret, $1,036.64; A. B. Prince, $36.90; J. Byrne, $33.20; M. Joet, $178.48; H. Riedmuller, $198.45; W. Spiegel, $85.06; T. Maroselli, $109.35; J. Clavel, $208.46.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 214—The City Railway Company vs. the Citizens' Street Railway Company.—Argument concluded.

No. 215—The Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company vs. Patrick Whelan.—Submitted.

No. 216—The Long Island Water Supply Company vs. the City of Brooklyn.—Argument commenced for the water company.

Call for to-day: Nos. 216, 219, 221, 222, 223, (and 224, 225, and 226,) 227, 228, 135, 229, and 230.

Calendars for To-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

92—United States vs. Joint Traffic Association. 103—New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Gross. 106—Pine vs. The Mayor, &c. 107—Holmes vs. Hurst. 113—Goodenough vs. Cary. 109—Washburn vs. National Wall Paper Company. 117—Mercantile Credit Company vs. Tebbetts. 122—Sternaman vs. Peck. 123—Buxbaum vs. United States. 128—Botany Mills vs. Knott.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J. —Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

20—Burton Electric Company vs. Union Railway Company. 21—Same vs. same. 23—Anneman vs. Sanford. 25—Regina Music Box Company vs. Paillard. 30—Janowitz vs. Levison. 32—Hadden vs. Natchang Silk Company. 36—National Britton Works vs. Wade. 47—Lowenfeld vs. Curtis. 50—Turner vs. Faultless Chemical Company. 52—Healy vs. Knapp. 53—Coburn Trolley Manufacturing Company vs. McCabe Manufacturing Company. 54—Huether vs. Kendig. 55—A. B. Dick Company vs. Wichelman. 56—Fisher vs. Graves. 57—Boston and Maine Railroad Company vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 55, 42, 10, 63

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Missouri Pacific Officers Elected—Rumor of a Receiver Again Denied.

Meetings of the Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railway and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Companies were held yesterday at the Western Union Building.

For the first-named road these officers were elected: President—George J. Gould; Vice President—C. G. Warner; General Manager—W. B. Doddridge; Secretary and Treasurer—A. H. Calef; Assistant Secretary—Guy Phillips; Second Assistant Secretary—F. W. Ireland; Local Treasurer—D. S. H. Smith; General Auditor—C. G. Warner. Executive Committee—George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Thomas T. Eckert, Samuel Sloan, Russell Sage, D. D. Parmley, and Louis Fitzgerald.

Iron Mountain officers elected are the same, with the exception of E. G. Merriam Second Assistant Secretary. The Executive Committee consists of the Messrs. Gould, Russell Sage, W. L. Hopkins, John T. Terry, and D. D. Parmley.

The rumors of a receivership for the Missouri Pacific were revived and officially redenied yesterday. No April coupons were presented for discount, although the company has banked the money necessary to pay the obligations. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. denied a rumor that there had been a hitch on refunding Iron Mountain bonds, to which Gen. Fitzgerald referred in THE NEW YORK TIMES Tuesday.

Southern Speed Record Broken.

A remarkable record-breaking run, the greatest yet known in the South, was made on Saturday, the 6th inst., by the Atlantic Coast Line's "New York and Florida Special." This train consisted of six Pullman cars, drawn by engines of the "trailer" pattern. The run between Florence, S. C., and South Rocky Mount, N. C., a distance of 172.3 miles, was made in 195 minues. The time lost by stops was 22 minutes, so that the actual running time was 174 minutes. The average speed during this run was 59.4 miles an hour, which is a better average by 3 miles an hour than the record-breaking trip made by the "Pullman Flier" over the same tracks in August, 1894. On that occasion the run from Jacksonville to Washington, a distance of 760 miles, was made in 860 minutes, an average of 56.2 miles an hour.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Erie Eastern Railway Company, capitalized at $250,000, has been chartered in Pennsylvania to build a railroad from the Erie Harbor to connect with Erie Railroad at Mill Village, Erie County, via Waterford. A. L. Tilden of La Boef is President of the company.

President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company sailed for Europe yesterday. He may there meet J. Pierpont Morgan, Director Jacob H. Schiff, and Henry W. Carmon of the Great Northern and officials of the Deutsche Bank with whom plans for a greater Northwestern system may at least be discussed.

On the application of the State Trust Company of this city the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railroad has been placed in the hands of a receiver, H. A. Whiting. The road operates 88.41 miles of 4.9 gauge track from Wilmington to Newbern, N. C., and its President is Thomas A. McIntyre. It cost $2,397,000 and its liabilities are $2,442,000. The mortgage figuring in the proceedings is for $1,200,000.

At the annual meeting in this city yesterday of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, these Directors were elected: Samuel Sloan, R. M. Gallaway, John T. Terry, Samuel Thomas, Russell Sage, George J. Gould, Thomas T. Eckert, John G. Moore, C. M. McGhee, Isaac N. Wilson, J. N. Hutchinson, John P. Munn, Milton H. Smith, S. H. H. Clark, A. L. Hopkins, Howard Gould, and C. E. Satterlee. The Directors elected these officers: George J. Gould, President; S. H. H. Clark, Vice President; C. E. Satterlee, Secretary and Treasurer; L. S. Thorne, Third Vice President and General Manager. The meeting was, under the rule, adjourned to Dallas, Texas. A synopsis of the report of the road for 1896 is on another page.

Mrs. Gordy's Body Identified.

GEORGETOWN, Del., March 17.—Mm'e. Grunert of Brooklyn to-day identified the body of the woman found in a pond near Milton, as that of her sister, Mrs. Mary Lewis, or Mrs. Gordy. Mme. Grunert also identified the ring found in Gordy's pocket as having been her sister's. The inquest in the case will be held to-morrow.

BOARDERS WANTED.

30TH ST., 14 WEST.—Desirable large and hall rooms to rent, with board; parlor dining room; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl for up-stairs work in small family. 59 West 11th St., ring Moore's bell.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook and do coarse washing; other as chambermaid and waitress; first-class city reference; private family; none other need apply. 302 West 51st St., Miss Telyn's bell.

COOK.—By French person as first-class cook in private family; understands all branches thoroughly; where kitchenmaid is kept; best references. Gasdon, 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch girl as cook and plain laundress in small private family; good city references. 456 West 47th St., Jackson's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman, lately landed from North of Ireland; cook; private family; good reference; Protestant. Mrs. Patton, 340 West 49th St.

COOK.—Protestant young woman; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' city reference; city or country. 338 East 36th St., store.

COOK.—By competent Swedish woman as cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; best references. Mollenberg, 215 East 40th St.

COOK.—As competent cook in private family; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference. 113 East 45th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; does all kinds of soups, made dishes, pastry, and ices; best of city reference. 203 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; first-class cook in private family; wages $25 to $30; good reference. M. C., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—Competent woman as first-class cook; good baker; best city reference. 507 West 52d St.; Rumsey bell.

COOK.—By respectable Englishwoman, lately landed, as first-class cook. 50 West End Av.; inquire janitor, first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; good plain cook and laundress; city references. 215 East 74th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—First class; out by day; style and fit guaranteed; reference. R. McVey, 885 9th Av., near 58th St.; ring once.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class skirt hand; made home or out; $3. M. D., 165 West 25th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By English lady, experienced, as resident governess; English, French, music, singing, elementary German and Latin. Marcella, 243 West 24th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated North German, speaking English fluently; experienced in taking entire charge of growing children and wardrobe; teaches them German, English, kindergarten, needlework; would go to Europe for Summer; personal references. Freulein, 157 East 57th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; experienced nursey governess; take entire charge of one young child. 220 West 70th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By highly respectable, prepossessing lady as managing housekeeper in widower's family; good references. Z. M., 1,962 Amsterdam Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable young Englishwoman; city reference. 87 East 10th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; first-class reference. B., Box 203, 152 6th Av.

MAID.—By educated North German as maid; thoroughly understands maid's duties; or take care of an invalid; best city reference. 114 East 53d St. Wilfinger.

MAID.—Competent; French; understands the care of lady's wardrobe; good hairdresser, packer, and traveler; highly recommended. Villot, 564 Lexington Av., care of Byrne.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress or maid and chambermaid; city or country; city references. 138 East 28th St., care of Mrs. Corrigan.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city or country; best reference. 136 West 19th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced woman as laundress; good city reference. 129 West 33d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; excellent collar, cuff and shirt ironer; understands the business in all its branches; best city references. M. M., Box 25, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress; will assist in chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; in private family; best city references. 454 West 31st St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; nine years' city reference. M., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as laundress or chambermaid in private family; city references. 247 East 33d St.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined North German from Hanover; take full charge of children from three years up; or maid to young ladies; teaches German; wages, $20; best references. S. Wanodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By Experienced Scotch, Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best references. K. M., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—SEWING, &c.—By respectable middle-aged German woman at plain sewing; chamberwork; assist with children. Zimmerman, 413 West 41st St.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse; entire charge; sterilizing, &c.; highest references; city or country; Protestant. 133 Madison Av.

NURSE.—Superior, experienced North German; good French; good sewer; best references. M. P., 241 East 34th St.

NURSE.—By refined German girl to take care of children; best references. Miss Blohm, 1,436 1st Av.

NURSE GIRL.—By well-educated French girl as nurse to growing child; in first-class family; best references. 708 3d Av., care of Mrs. Bantil.

NURSE GIRL.—By respectable German girl, in Christian family, as up-stairs girl or to children. Herling, 1,607 East End Av., between 82d and 83d Sts.

NURSE GIRL.—By experienced girl as nurse; entire charge of infants or baby; good city references. 454 West 31st St., third bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By North German girl to take charge of infant; private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—As attendant to invalid, and will make herself generally useful; references; country preferred. Canadian, 87 East 10th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss as first-class butler; where gentleman or parlormaid is kept; wages, $50; understands his duties in every respect; highest city references. A., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38, height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—Thoroughly competent; single; best city reference; last employer can be seen; city or country. Butler, Box 207, 152 6th Av.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS OF HOUSE FOR SUMMER.—By couple; no children. M. Dean, 165 West 25th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young man; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; would like to hear from some one desiring his services; good personal references. P. K., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—English; married; no children; can take care of gentleman's country place; good all-round man; will go anywhere; four years' references from last employer. H. G., Box 40, 2,662 3d Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By young man and wife as coachman and gardener; or take care of gentleman's place; wife first-class cook; 7 years' experience; good reference; city or country. Stacy, 305 East 84th St.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman, understanding gardening; thoroughly experienced horseman; good references; city or country; salary moderate. Coachman, 36 Avenue A.

COACHMAN.—By colored single man as coachman; first-class city reference. J., 67 West 118th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German; married; small family; understands all kinds of work on gentleman's place; greenhouse; grapery; hot and cold frame; fruit and vegetables; best references. H. Pause, Pearl River, N. Y.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a German; married; practical gardener and florist; life experience in all branches of horticulture; ten years' references from last place. F. F., Florist, Long Branch, N. J.

GARDENER.—Married; age, 38; thoroughly understands greenhouses, fruit and vegetables, and the management of a gentleman's place; wife good poultry and dairy woman; good reference. A. H., 487 Court St., Brooklyn.

Second Men.

SECONDMAN.—By young man; thoroughly experienced; first-class city references. L. M., Box 63, 1,242 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET and MAID.—By French married couple; man first-class valet; wife excellent maid; understands hairdressing; good seamstress and packer; no objections to travel; first-class references. 308 Lexington Av.

Miscellaneous.

FARMER.—English; married; understands cows, horses, and garden; can do carpenter's work; wife understands dairy work and poultry raising; good references. Farmer, 2,662 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A steady, intelligent young man to secure advertisements for a prominent New York daily; must have good references. Address "New Plan," Box 101 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Native teachers; low fee; term begins now.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

German Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

TEACHERS.

YOUNG LADY (GRADUATE) AS NURSERY governess; capable of teaching English and music. M. R., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. A. C. DIXON SPEAKS

Sunday, March 21st, at 3 P. M., at CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.

Subject, The Magnetism of Jesus.

J. H. Burke sings, assisted by large chorus. Park sisters, cornetists. Send stamped envelope to W. E. Lougee, 40 East 23d St., for free tickets.

PROPOSALS.

TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS for Electric Wiring.—Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and performing the labor required for the installation of new electric-lighting mains for the Male Department, Manhattan State Hospital, at Ward's Island, N. Y., in accordance with the several drawings and specifications, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M. March 25, 1897, to the undersigned, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals. Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the electric-wiring business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere. Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by a bond of an approved surety company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the (Signed) contract. Drawings and specifications offer, if accepted. may be seen, and forms of proposals obtained, at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats, oysters and clams, fresh cow's milk, and condensed milk for the Manhattan State Hospital, New York City, for a period of six months from April 1, 1897, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M. March 25, 1897, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all bids. Parties submitting bids must be actual dealers in the commodities for which they bid. Full specifications may be obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital.

BICYCLES.

No one who has ever ridden a

DAYTON

can be *hired* to ride a wheel of any other manufacture.

Our 1897 Models are Beauties.

A few 1896 Models at Right Prices.

DAYTON BICYCLE CO., 76 Reade St.

Built Just the Way You Want It.

If you would have the realization of your cycle ideal, secure the

$125. $100. Lyndhurst THE SPECIAL-MADE BICYCLE

The finest example of what specialized skill can do in cycle building.

McKEE & HARRINGTON,
Factory and Salesrooms, 173 Grand St., N. Y. (near Broadway.) Catalogue Free.

Prices ranging 15.00 20.00 25.00 30.00 35.00 40.00 50.00

Bicycles

Even second-hand ones should give good service, and in the long run it pays to buy from a responsible house. We give good value for the money in second-hand wheels. Have a lot of '95 and '96 Spalding Bicycles that we have taken in trade, refinished them, and made nearly as good as new. Plenty of other wheels to select from—Credendas, Columbias, Hartfords, Crescents, Eries, Gendrons, Victors, Warwicks, Liberty, and Lovells.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. | Spalding-Bidwell Co.
126-130 Nassau St. | 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

Our latch-string is on the outside. There are no secrets in the "Kimball." Call at our factory at any hour and learn the ins and outs—chiefly the ins.

Phillips Mnfg Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave L., and 300 Broadway.

4,000 NEW BICYCLES, $19.50 to $49.

For balance of week exceptional low prices, Such makes as Toledo, Johnson, Liberty, Stearns, Columbia, Wolff-American, Elmore, Syracuses. Also 1 lot cycles at your own price to clear. New tandems, $39, $49, $69, $89; cash only; call.
WILLIS' PARK ROW BI. CO. 23 Park Row, opp. Post Office.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Two tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220. For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

SPRING RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Atlantic City, N. J.

"A Magnificent Hotel."

THE RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NOW OPEN.

Private suites, with hot and cold sea water baths. Rates, $3.50 to $5. Special rates for Spring season. CARL G. ESSNER, Prop.

THE GRAND ATLANTIC,
AN ELEGANT NEW HOTEL,
WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
VIRGINIA AV. AND BEACH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
300 large suites, containing two to six windows each. "Terms moderate." Send for illustrated booklet.
CHARLES E. COPE,
G. FRANK COPE,
Proprietors.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Overlooks the most delightful section of this famous beach. Seasonable comforts and amusements.
Open throughout the year.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop.

THE IRVINGTON.

Atlantic City, N. J.
Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.

"AT THE OCEAN'S EDGE."
HOTEL EDISON,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Reasonable Rates.
J. C. COPELAND.

THE ROMAN.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
Finest cuisine at Atlantic City.
CALLAWAY & ALEXANDER.

HOTEL STICKNEY, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.; 100 feet from ocean; excellent cuisine; transient: $2 to $2.50; weekly, $9 to $12. Send for booklet. L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTELS.

The Hotel Castleton,

At St. George, Staten Island, is pronounced by patrons to be eminently satisfactory in respect to table, service, location, and comfort. Elegantly furnished. First-class in all respects. A number of new private baths have been added. Only thirty minutes from the Battery. Easier reached from down town than principal New York hotels. Open all the year. Address, for rates, &c., GEORGE H. AVERY, Manager.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

DANCING.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER.

THE SUPERB COLLECTION OF FINE

Oil Paintings,

By Renowned Artists, OF THE

Broadway Art Rooms,

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
Thursday Evening, March 18,
At 8 O'Clock.
EXHIBITION
All Day Thursday, March 18.

Some of the eminent artists represented:

J. Pinele,	A. Defaux,	H. Kern,
A. Narbona,	J. Arpa,	A. M. Wirth,
G. Wertheimer,	A. Banda,	A. Menics,
C. Stoitzner,	M. Ramitaz,	J. Sellentee,
J. Scalbert,	J. Moro,	C. Sleicher,
M. Argelles,	A. Lonza,	J. Martin,
D. Hernandez,	G. Inness,	and many others.

CATALOGUES MAILED.

Broadway Art Rooms,
1210 BROADWAY,
Bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 20, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Port Tampa; at 11 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, per schooner Anna E. J. Moore, (letters must be directed per Anne E. J. Moore;) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, St. Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship New York; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico, per steamship Arkadia; at 2 PM for Haiti, per steamship Villa de Brest, (letters for Jamaica, Venezuela, and Martinique must be directed "per Villa de Brest.")

FRIDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamship Kitty; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Mexico, per steamship Santo Domingo, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Santo Domingo";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, and for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 22, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 22, at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27, at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 27 and up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., March 12, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE

Arrangements suited to all. New routes, best accommodations.
High-class Select Parties, leaving March 27, May 1, 29, June 9, 12, 16, 26. Also,
GRAND SUMMER CRUISE OF S.S. OHIO.
70 days for $475 up, leaving June 26.
Special Programme of Lower Priced VACATION TOURS TO EUROPE.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Washington St.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclе. Sat., Mch. 20, 5 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot. Sat., Mch. 27, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges: 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon | Britannic April 28, Noon
Majestic, April 7, Noon | Majestic, May 5, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon | Germanic, May 12, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 50 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MANITOBA.....March 20
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
COPTIC via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honol'u, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, March 19
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack...Monday, March 22
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack...Wednesday, Mar. 24
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, Mch. 27
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast P. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 291 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Spree, Tu., Mch. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., April 6, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Apl. 27, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller.....Sat., April 17.....10 AM
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM | Fulda, April 24, 10 AM
Ems, April 10, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM
Werra, April 17, 10 AM | Ems, May 15, 10 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, My 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Palatia, March 27, 1 PM | Pennsylvania, Apl 3, 7 AM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....March 24 | ST. PAUL.....April 14
NEW YORK.....March 31 | ST. LOUIS.....April 21
PARIS.....April 7 | PARIS.....April 28
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York, June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Westernl'd, Mar. 24, noon | Noordland, April 7, noon
Southwark, Mar. 31, 4 PM | Friesland, April 14, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM | Lucania, April 10, 11 AM
Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, April 17, 3 PM
Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM | Campania, April 24, noon
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, March 20, 10 A. M.
S. S. VEENDAM..Saturday, March 27, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. Lake Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday night) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Pal

THE POLICE BOARD REPORT

Work of the Present Commission Reviewed, and Accomplishment of Great Reforms Claimed.

LAWS HONESTLY ENFORCED.

Fewer Arrests in Excise Cases and More for Grosser Crimes—Objections Urged to the Bi-partisan System—Too Much Power Given to the Chief.

There was no meeting of the Police Board yesterday, owing to the absence of Commissioners Grant and Parker. President Roosevelt and Commissioner Andrews got together at the regular hour and directed Chief Clerk Kipp to bring before them the annual report of the Police Department for last year. He was directed to have the report forwarded to the Mayor. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Col. Grant sent me word late yesterday that he would not be here and that Commissioner Parker would not be present at the board meeting to-day. Commissioner Grant also sent me word that the annual report could be sent down as prepared. In view of this authorization of Col. Grant, I accordingly sent the report, agreed to by three members of the board, to the Mayor. If there is any supplemental report by any member of the board it can of course be sent down also."

The report covers not only the work of the department for 1896, but also the more important changes in the methods and personnel of the police force since the organization of the present board.

"The new board," says the report, "found the department in a demoralized condition, comparable with nothing ever known in the history of the department. Nothing had been done toward improving its condition since the adjournment of the Lexow Investigating Committee. The Extraordinary Grand Jury had recently been investigating the records of many officers, and many indictments had been found. Two hundred and sixty-eight vacancies existed in the department, and 26 officers, including 1 Inspector and 5 Captains, were under suspension on account of indictments for crime.

Punishments and Rewards.

"In 1894 the total number of officers dismissed from the department upon charges was 41. This included 4 Captains and 4 Sergeants and a number of patrolmen, charges against whom grew out of the revelations before the Lexow Committee. In 1895 there were 88 dismissals, including 1 Inspector and 2 Captains, and of the 88 for the year 68 were dismissed by the new board after May 6. In 1896 the dismissals amounted to 81, making a total of 169 in a little less than twenty months that the present board has been in office.

"The great advance made in weeding out bad material is shown by a comparison of these figures with the total dismissals for previous years. In 1890 the number of men dismissed was 26; in 1891, 26; in 1892, 13, and in 1893, 11.

"The total fines imposed in 1896 amounted to $29,708.28; in 1895, the transition year, a total of $23,139.39; in 1894, a total of $14,871.90; in 1893, a total of $15,664.65.

"While enforcing discipline and inflicting severe penalties upon the one hand, the board, at the same time, took great pleasure in commending other officers for gallant and meritorious service. From May 1 to Dec. 31, 1895, the board awarded 24 honorable mentions, 3 engrossed certificates, 6 medals of honor and certificates, and 1 extra bar to medals previously awarded, making a total of 34. During the year 1896 we have awarded 40 honorable mentions, 3 certificates, 5 medals and certificates, and an extra bar, making a total of 49. In 1894 the awards were 5 medals and certificates, and in 1893 the awards were 5 medals and certificates.

Bi-Partisan System Condemned.

"One point upon which we wish to lay special stress is that what we have accomplished has been accomplished in spite of the fact that we work at a very great disadvantage, because of the unwise character of the law under which the department is operated, and the failure of the last two Legislatures to give us proper legislation. Not only have these two Legislatures refused to pass any bill which would give us the power to rid the department of bad officers, and to administer it with proper vigor and efficiency, but they have actually made the law very much worse than it formerly was, weakening our powers to do good work and rendering it more difficult to check evil and to centre responsibility. If no other change is possible, then at least it would be well to repeal the present law and re-enact the old law, which was in force when the present board took office, in May, 1895. The old law was far preferable to the present law.

"The worst two features of the bi-partisan act are, in the first place, that it divides responsibility; indeed, to a large extent centring the power in one place and the responsibility in another; and, in the second place, that it renders immeasurably greater the already sufficiently difficult task of getting efficient action out of a four-headed commission, for a four-headed commission is necessarily a clumsy executive instrument.

"The first effect is attained by the clause providing that all powers of detail, and, therefore, the chief means of securing an effective, and remedying an ineffective or corrupt, administration of the laws, shall be placed in the hands of the chief alone, without control by the board, although it is the board which must ultimately be held responsible for the administration of the department. A Chief may use his powers aright; but he may use them with impunity, so long as he is shrewd enough to commit no act so open as to bring his case within the jurisdiction of a court of law. He is a life officer, and discontent with his action on the part of the people can take no tangible form against him; while the Commissioners form part of the municipal administration proper, and if their services are unsatisfactory, they can be summarily removed by a new Mayor.

Favors a Single Commissioner.

"The second evil feature of the bill was the provision relating to the commission itself. A single-headed commission, where the Commissioner shall have both power and responsibility, is undoubtedly the best; if this cannot be obtained, then a three-headed commission is next best, because, under such a commission, there must almost of necessity be a majority for or against any given proposition, so that action will be reasonably expeditious. With a four-headed commission, however, there is always a good chance of a deadlock, and, therefore, at critical moments, inaction that may be worse than even unwise action.

"The board believes that the commission should be single headed, or, if it is kept many headed, that it should consist of an uneven number of Commissioners, with the majority ruling. It also believes that the commission should have full power over the force, as it is convinced that nothing but evil comes from giving power to some of its subordinates, who cannot be held fully responsible for its exercise. No subordinate can be removed save upon legal evidence of misconduct, and it is often impossible to get such proof, even when there is no reasonable doubt that power is exercised for political, or even for corrupt reasons.

Law Honestly Enforced.

"The work of the board in reorganizing the department was done in several ways; in the first place, it demanded and secured the rigid and honest enforcement of laws which had hitherto been partially and corruptly enforced. The most notable instance of this was the excise law. When the present board took office it was considered almost a truism to assert that the excise law could not be enforced in New York City, while its partial and corrupt enforcement afforded an appallingly efficient method of corrupting the department on the one hand, and of blackmailing liquor sellers on the other. The board determined that this law should be enforced with impartiality, exactly as other laws were enforced. The result was that for the first time in its history the excise law was thoroughly and honestly administered in New York.

"The means employed by the board were perfectly simple, and consisted merely in insisting that the wealthy liquor sellers and those who possessed great political influence should be treated precisely as their weaker brethren were treated. When we took office there were hundreds of saloons that were closed on Sunday, while thousands more were open, only those being closed which did not pay blackmail, or whose owners, for some reason or other, were under the protection of the higher police officers, or of influential politicians who had power with these officials.

"We enforced the law with rigid equity upon all alike. In consequence, we made all alike close. Yet, though we shut the saloons on Sunday, we actually made fewer arrests than had been made before. In the year previous to our term of office over 10,000 persons were arrested for violation of the Sunday law. During the first twelve months of our administration but 5,700 were arrested. Yet, while making 4,300 fewer arrests, we enforced obedience to a law which never before had been obeyed, because for the first time we arrested everybody, without regard to their wealth or political backing, and allowed no arrests to be made for purposes of blackmail or political intimidation.

"The figures for the arrests show, by the way, that while the number of excise arrests has fallen off, the number of arrests for more important crimes has increased; a proof that the police, while warring upon vice, have also warred more efficiently than ever before against the violent criminality.

"We pursued the same tactics with gambling houses and disorderly houses, and with much the same success, in spite of the scant help we received from a few of the executive and judicial officers of the Government, and of the obstacles thrown in our way by the Controller."

Reduction from Higher Rank.

Referring to the discipline of the force by dismissal and reduction from a higher rank the Commissioners say:

"The department feels that it should point out the need of having greater control over its own forces in the matter of both reduction and dismissal. Experience shows that the power of reducing roundsmen to the ranks is very efficient in keeping high the standard of the roundsman's capacity. The department should undoubtedly have the same power to reduce as to dismiss, and in neither case should the power of the courts to review decisions of the commission be such as is now the practice.

"This power is especially disciplinary. Often the head of a department may be satisfied that some of his subordinates are not giving proper service, and yet be unable to secure legal evidence of misconduct or neglect. The Boston Police Commissioners can dismiss or reduce its officers at will, and a similar power exists in Chicago. It would probably not be desirable to go as far as this, but it certainly is desirable that it should be understood that the department was to be the final judge of the facts as to the guilt or innocence, capacity or incapacity of any officer on trial before it, and also the judge as to the severity of the penalty that should be inflicted, the courts only interfering in cases of some flagrant and glaring outrage on justice."

Tramps and Criminals.

The report refers to the abolition of the custom of sheltering tramps at the police stations as one of the most important reforms that has been accomplished by the present board. The immediate effect of the adoption of this plan was a very great shrinkage in the number of people habitually housed, showing that the great majority of those formerly received at the station houses went to these places merely because their existence put a premium on vagrancy, and upon the existence of a shelterless class of tramps.

A comparison of tables, showing the number of arrests by the police and the number of felonies and misdemeanors reported, where no arrests followed, with those of the preceding year, shows that the police were much more active in arresting criminals, and that there was a marked diminution in the number of crimes committed where the criminal was not arrested. Statistics show all through the country a steady increase in crime in greater ratio than the increase of population during the past ten years, but the Commissioners assert that this has not been the case in this city.

Enforcing the Excise Law.

In relation to the enforcement of the excise law the Commissioners say:

"The tables of arrests for violation of the excise laws for the year ending May 1, 1895, compared with the year ending May 1, 1896, show that, although for the first time in the history of New York City the excise law was rigidly and impartially enforced, yet the number of arrests for its violation diminished wonderfully when once saloon keepers had been made to understand that our efforts to enforce the law were not spasmodic, and that no amount of pressure or influence could induce us to alter our position.

"For four months after the organization of this board, the law-breaking saloon keepers defied us and sought us in every way to keep open during prohibited hours. In consequence of this fight, there were nearly 1,000 more arrests during those four months as compared with a similar period for the preceding year. But by Sept. 1, 1896, the saloon keepers understood that we could neither be bullied nor cajoled into abandoning our position, and that the law would be honestly enforced during our term of service. In consequence, there was, in the following eight months, an actual decrease of nearly 5,000 arrests as compared with the preceding year.

"The liquor tax law has lightened our labors considerably because of the excellent provision requiring saloon keepers to keep their bars exposed during prohibited hours. On the other hand, we have met with considerable difficulty owing to the establishment of 'fake' hotels and the acceptance by the courts of the theory that a man who purchases a sandwich in a hotel is a guest; that he is entitled to consider that sandwich, whether eaten or not, as a meal, and is entitled to have all the liquor he wants with it."

The report also refers to the work of the Detective Bureau, which is highly commended, the establishment of the Bertillon system of identifying criminals, the bicycle squad, and the necessity for the immediate establishment of a police signal system, in which respect this city is said to be far behind many smaller municipalities in this country. Appended to the report are the usual tables of statistics showing in detail the operations of the police force during last year.

Opening of the Engineers' Club.

The formal opening of the new quarters of the Engineers' Club took place last night, and several hundred members and guests gathered to inspect the rooms in the former home of J. Coleman Drayton, at 374 Fifth Avenue. Palms, potted plants, and cut flowers were advantageously used in decorating the clubrooms, and in the former ballroom, which has been altered into a general assembly room, a collation was served while the Seventh Regiment Orchestra played.

Besides two billiard rooms, capacious reading and smoking rooms, library, and café, there are fifteen sleeping rooms. The club has a membership of 650, of which about 350 are resident members. Charles H. Loring, formerly Engineer in Chief of the United States Navy, is President. John C. Kafer is Chairman of the House Committee.

Storage Interests Combine.

A combination has been effected between two of the oldest storage interests in New York. The mahogany and cedar storage and inspection business heretofore conducted by Constantine & Co. of this city and Nesmith Brothers of Brooklyn will be carried on hereafter under the name of the Nesmith & Constantine Company. The Directors of the new company are Messrs. Andrew J. Constantine, Henry E. Nesmith, Jr., R. Constantine, and Howard Nesmith. The business of Constantine & Co. was established in 1808, and Messrs. Nesmith Brothers have been in the storage business for over fifty years.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

Wash Dress Goods.

NOVELTY LINONS.
Silk and Linen, — hand-printed floral design, — 48 inches wide,
$1.75 per yard.

Plaid and Stripe designs,— 46 inches wide,
$1.50 per yard.

EMBROIDERED ROBES.
$12.50 to $37.50 Each.

Blarney Tweed and Crash for Cycle Suits.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

GRAIN SHIPPERS' HEARING

More Evidence Introduced to Show Unjust Discrimination Against the Port of New York.

H. B. HEBERT'S EXPLANATION.

Differentials Said to Direct Trade to Philadelphia and Baltimore at the Expense of the Metropolis—Why Anderson Fowler Now Ships Less than Formerly.

John P. Truesdell of Morristown, N. J., was the witness first called yesterday morning to testify before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the matter of the complaint of the New York Produce Exchange against the railroads composing the Joint Traffic Association for maintaining rates that are a serious detriment to the export trade of this port.

Mr. Truesdell is in business in New York, whence he has exported grain of all kinds for fifteen years. He said, in reply to questions by Mr. Kernan, that, other things being equal, it is to his interests to transact his business in New York. In 1896 29 per cent. of that business was done here and 71 per cent. in the out ports. Fifteen years ago much the larger percentage would have been done here. This change is one that has of late been steadily increasing. He could explain this change no further than by saying he could buy cheaper in the out ports. Prices at those ports range from ½ cent to 4 cents a bushel cheaper than here. During the period of open navigation New York is more nearly on even terms, while in the Winter it is impossible for New York to contest with the smaller seaports.

Q.—How much difference in price does it take to divert grain? A.—Well, ⅛ of a cent a bushel, which is $10 on a boat load of wheat, is quite sufficient to divert the trade.

Q.—Are there advantages in ocean rates from New York sufficient to offset the advantages at other points? A.—No. Not when I buy in Southern ports, cost, insurance, and freight, for Europe.

Light Ocean Freights from Boston.

Mr. Truesdell said ocean freights from Boston had ruled from ¼ to ½ cent a bushel lower than those from New York. This port has retained a certain amount of grain traffic because of the Erie Canal. Winter stock is brought here by canal. Merchants have brought grain here in the Fall for storage in hopes of making a profit. This experience, however, proved disastrous, as the out ports undersold them. Another reason why New York holds some grain trade lies in the fact that orders come here from ports with which our out ports have no communication. In Winter months no effort whatever is now made to fill orders for corn in New York.

Q.—What effect have the differentials from Buffalo and Erie had on the trade of Philadelphia and Baltimore? A.—It has diverted trade to those ports.

By Samuel Hoar—Do I understand you to say that a difference of ⅛ cent would divert traffic from New York to Boston? A.—Yes; that it would do at any time, Winter and Summer.

Mr. Truesdell was plied with questions by various attorneys, those for the complainant and those for the defendants. In response he explained the grading of corn at this port—into No. 2, steamer, and No. 3—and said that the outward inspection is more liberal than the inward inspection. Corn received here as steamer goes out as No. 2, nearly all of it. To a limited extent No. 3 corn is exported as steamer. He assumed this to be true of the out ports. The practice in Boston is the same as that here. Before steamer corn is shipped as No. 2 it is screened and blown, to remove dust and other foreign matter, so that it will not be likely to become warm. This blowing costs nothing here, while at Boston a charge of ⅛ cent a bushel is made for it. Blowing causes a slight loss in weight—about one-fourth of 1 per cent., and this is here deducted from the bill of lading.

Some Advantages in New York.

"It is not to be inferred," said Mr. Truesdell, "that merchants here make a profit on this change of grade, as steamer corn for export is bought subject to be shipped as No. 2, and that fact fixes the price. No part of the lower price of corn at the out-ports is based on a lower quality at those ports. New York merchants always expect to get the same grade of corn there, and have the privilege of inspection. The advantage to him of shipping from New York, all things being equal, was that he could make a personal inspection of his grain or handle samples, and the banking facilities are better. True, he got guarantees at out-ports when he bought cost, insurance, and freight for Europe. He could not explain the fact that the difference in price is sometimes greater than the differential."

Henry B. Hebert, who is Chairman of the Produce Exchange Committee on Grain and a broker in grain, enumerated the documents used in the grain-shipping business and explained their uses; he gave the cost of lightering and all charges against grain at this port, and explained the system and cost of inspection here. He said the condition and grading of steamer corn varied with the weather. If it comes in Winter and is in a boat, its condition will improve, so that possibly an Inspector might pass it as No. 2. Then, too, when it is only slightly damp and is put through a process of cleaning, its condition becomes so changed that it may properly be regarded as No. 2 corn. There is no violation of any commercial rule in so doing. By the rules of the Produce Exchange, however, on a purchase of No. 2 corn, steamer corn is not a good delivery. He had known the prices of the two grades to be practically the same, with a difference of only one-eighth of a cent a bushel.

H. B. Hebert Explains.

Mr. Hebert said that he had received rebates at the Brooklyn stores, but they are not usual. "Rebate," said he, "is not to be had for the asking. You must beg for it; state that you have to have it, or you cannot do business."

Yale Kneeland, grain receiver, was asked to explain how New York could ship 4,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1896. He said that nearly all the full cargoes were sent to Portugal. One cargo was sent to Australia.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A SPRING CONSPIRACY

between our furnishings, decorative ideas and low prices to make rooms fresh and charming, right in the line of their owners' tastes.

For the lover of antiques—rugs from the Orient and magnificent reproductions of historic pieces in every form of art. For the lover of modernism—the quaintest conceits (in light woods and stained woods) ever thought of.

For all tastes—we combine, arrange, decorate for every-day comforts, as well as for beauty. We do not treat rooms like a dress suit.

Do you know how low "Factory Prices" are?

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

The order for this latter called for the finest wheat in the country which happened to be here. The Portugal trade is a close corporation, and is in the hands of three houses—two here and one in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia house deals through this port. Duty on wheat in Portugal is prohibitive, but the imposition of this duty is suspended about once a year, whenever the Government decides that there is need of wheat. It is then that the Portuguese merchants, who will not deal elsewhere, send their orders to New York for the best wheat.

Other cargoes that went from this port last year were of Spring wheat. This wheat accumulated here owing to the stringency in the money market. Then the dealing in futures had a tendency to bring wheat to New York. It is unsafe to sell futures in New York on wheat in Boston, because if a seller couldn't deliver he might get into trouble. Wheat goes from Buffalo to Philadelphia because the freight rate is 1 cent a bushel less. The witness knew of a case where the wheat was in Buffalo, and the buyer and seller were both in New York; yet the shipment was made from Philadelphia. The difference in prices of steamer and No. 2 corn is as much as 1 cent a bushel, but that does not prevent steamer corn from becoming No. 2—if properly handled. He has had protests from Western shippers against grading certain corn here as steamer, because the same corn is graded as No. 2 at Baltimore. Wheat is graded in the West, and those grades are known in all the markets of the world.

Anderson Fowler, dealer in provisions, said that he formerly shipped 100 or more cars a week from this port, whereas he now ships only 20 or 30 cars. The business has gone to other ports because of lower rates to them. His firms own lighters, and railroads formerly gave them 3 cents a hundred lighterage. This was stopped last year by the Joint Traffic Association. The following notice from F. La Bau, General Freight Agent of the West Shore Road, dated Feb. 12, 1896, was put in evidence.

Documentary Evidence.

"The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association have adopted the following rules governing all of the trunk lines in New York Harbor, taking effect Monday, Feb. 17, 1896:

"That no allowances shall be made at New York to shippers or consignees or to outside lighters not employed by the railroad companies for lighterage east-bound or west-bound 'lighterage free' freight, whether within or beyond the lighterage limits.

"This does not abrogate the free lighterage privilege of package freight in carloads, and our lighterage company will lighter free all of your carload shipments from the West, to points within the free lighterage limits; but we will not be in position to give you refusal of lighterage on any of your shipments which reach Weehawken after the 16th inst."

Arthur Mills, General Traffic Manager of the Boston and Albany Railway, said that his road allowed to shippers no privileges beyond the twenty days of free storage. Most of the grain goes out of their elevators well within the twenty days. Sometimes grain on a through bill of lading is kept longer.

Lewis W. Spence of Simpson, Spence & Young, a steamship agent, explained how the charge of 1 cent a bushel had entirely cut off steamers from going to elevators to load. About 120 of his steamers came to New York last year. Of these twenty-eight got return cargoes here and about forty of them went to Philadelphia and Chesapeake ports to load. Within six months he has sent eighty steamers from those ports—the largest business he ever did there.

John C. Seager, ship broker, was called to the stand, but adjournment was announced before he had gone far in his testimony.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

DELMONICO'S NEW BUILDING.

Plans for the Restaurant Filed with the Building Department.

Plans for the new Delmonico building, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, northeast corner, were filed with the Building Department yesterday. These were prepared by James Brown Lord of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect also of the new Appellate Court. The building will be an eight-story structure of brick, the front being of ornamental terra cotta and Indiana limestone. It will front 65.5 feet on the avenue and run back 140 feet, with an extension 35 by 40 feet in the rear.

The entire front on Fifth Avenue will, on the ground floor, be devoted to the dining room. Above will be the ballroom. In the rear of the dining room will be the palm garden, encased by glass partition walls, and back of this, separated only by glass, is the café proper, with a separate entrance on Forty-fourth Street. The main entrance is also on the side street, where there is a private entrance to let into an elevator to the ball and assembly rooms, which may be cut off from the rest of the house.

The roof garden will be inclosed in glass in Winter, and under a vault over 30 feet high.

There will also be bachelors' quarters on the top floors, but beyond this the new Delmonico's will be simply a restaurant. The new building will be ready some time in the late Fall.

It is rumored in the neighborhood of the present quarters occupied by Delmonico, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, that the Hotel Martin of 31 University Place will occupy the old building next Winter.

FIRE IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 61

Top Floor of One Wing of the Building Destroyed.

The entire top floor of the northeastern wing of Grammar School No. 61, at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, was destroyed by fire shortly after noon yesterday.

The fire was discovered by the janitor, Patrick Barry, who immediately turned in an alarm. The firemen found the whole upper part of the northeastern wing in a blaze, and by quick work succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading to the lower floors. The top floor of the wing, containing eight classrooms and a drill-room, was completely destroyed.

Most of the pupils had left the schoolhouse and had gone home for lunch. The teachers and a few pupils in the building were warned by the janitor, and escaped without trouble or excitement.

Class rooms will be fitted up in St. Paul's Church, corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Washington Avenue, for the use of the pupils burned out.

Bondsman Surrendered Bowen.

Arthur A. Bowen, who pleaded guilty to unlawful use of the mails in the publication of a bogus directory in Jersey City, was surrendered yesterday by his bondsman, John C. Winters of Bayonne. Hugh W. Rodgers and Charles E. Daly, who were arrested with Bowen, and were released on bail, are again in prison. Rodgers went to Washington, D. C., and was arrested there for forgery. Daly went to Connecticut, and is serving a year's imprisonment for swindling.

How to clothe the children.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

"Something Different" in Children's Dresses

Can always be found at the Children's store—"different" from the ordinary ready-to-wear dresses because designed by those who bestow upon such work their exclusive care and attention.

They are also better and more carefully made, provided with enough material to give the right width of skirt, and depth of hem, etc.

"Different" also because the variety is so great as to prevent frequent duplication, so that styles differ from each other, and the cost is less than to buy the materials and have them made.

60-62 West 23d St.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE

Sons of Erin Honored the Memory of Their Patron Saint with Much Enthusiasm.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OUT.

After Mass at the Cathedral, Celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan, the Soldiers Led the Column, Followed by the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Those who wore the shamrock and marched in honor of St. Patrick had an ideal day for their parade. Bright sunshine encouraged the gayest of crowds to come out yesterday, and the wind was tempered exactly to suit them. The flag of Erin fluttered along with the Stars and Stripes from thousands of buildings all over the city.

The official celebration of the day began when the Sixty-ninth Regiment marched from its armory to attend mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue. About 450 men turned out. The cathedral was packed by the time they reached it, almost every seat being taken except such as were reserved for the regiment and its friends. Arms were stacked in Fiftieth Street before they marched into the cathedral, and the service was begun.

Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant of the grand pontifical high mass. The Rev. Father Lavelle was Archdeacon. The Rev. J. N. Connelly and the Rev. H. T. Newey were masters of ceremonies. Mgr. O'Reilly was assistant priest. Among the clergy present was Bishop J. M. Farley. The sermon was by the Very Rev. J. F. Mooney, V. G. He took St. Patrick as his subject, holding him up as a model for Christians of all stations and in all ages, and especially for Christian soldiers.

The military mass was solemn and impressive. Company I had been chosen as the guard of honor, the men retaining their arms, holding a position in the central aisle. At the elevation of the sacred host, a bugle sounded softly from the rear, and Company I saluted, the men then marching to the altar and kneeling in line while the regimental flag was lowered.

It was 1:30 P. M. when the regiment marched from the cathedral and down Fifth Avenue to Forty-second Street, where the parade was to start. The sidewalks and stoops on both sides of the avenue were packed with sightseers. After a short delay and some confusion among the minor civilian organizations, the column moved.

The Sixty-ninth was in the van, followed by the Catholic Protectory Band, which headed the Hibernian Rifles and forty-eight provisional aids. Then came the line of gayly decorated carriages extending for many blocks. After these were the Somerset Band, County President John Sullivan and County Delegate Patrick Casserly of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. There were forty-eight divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians from this county, and detachments from Jersey City, Westchester, and Queens Counties. Other miscellaneous detachments and organizations completed the line, which marched throug enthusiastic crowds all the way to Sulzer's Harlem River Park.

At the Hotel Vanderbilt the procession was reviewed by Mayor Strong and former Mayors Grant, Grace, and Gilroy; Recorder Goff, Justice Smyth, William Lyman, President of the Irish National Society; the heads of the city departments, Edward J. Ivory, and ex-Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre.

The parade was disbanded at Sulzer's Park at 4:30 o'clock. A count made there showed about 3,000 men. There were no formal exercises, but a general jollification was held until 7:30 o'clock, when dancing began. It continued until after midnight.

The Day in Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn yesterday there was a parade of thirty-five societies of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and allied societies, reviewed by Mayor Wurster and the Aldermen. Thomas Gaffney was Grand Marshal. The streets along the route of march were crowded by spectators.

The forty-eighth annual banquet of the St. Patrick's Society of Brooklyn was given at the Art Rooms in Montague Street last night. Michael F. McGoldrick presided and 300 members of the society participated. Among the speakers were Mr. McGoldrick, Major John D. Kieley, Justice Edward W. Hatch, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Mayor Wurster, Tunis G. Bergen of the St. Nicholas Society, and John P. McNamara.

Irish Volunteers' Celebration.

Nearly 2,000 people packed the Grand Central Palace last night to witness and participate in the demonstration of the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers and various Irish societies, in honor of the land of their ancestry. The programme was varied and interesting.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ALBANY.

The Procession Reviewed by Gov. Black in Spite of A. P. A. Protests.

ALBANY, March 17.—Gov. Black and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff this afternoon reviewed from a stand at the Washington Avenue entrance of the Capitol the St. Patrick's Day procession, held under the auspices of societies of this and neighboring cities, whose membership is of Irish origin. Both these officials carried out their determination to review this procession, notwithstanding the fact that they had been requested by the local branch of the American Protective Association not to do so.

The parade was one of the largest held in this city in many years.

"Auntie Emeline" Leveridge Dead.

"Auntie Emeline" Leveridge, a colored woman, eighty-four years old, known among many prominent families in New York, died suddenly last evening in her room on the top floor of 80 Nassau Street. She had for years supported herself by doing fine embroidery and other fancy work.

The shortest coats we've cut that're not covert coats, are of oxford vicuna, and a rough black cheviot — silk-lined to the edge.

Fashion demands short coats; men demand these cloths—but they're not cloths for covert coats—so we've compromised.

As handsome an overcoat as your good tailor can produce.

$25, $28 and $30 - others as low as $12.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE GRANT MEMORIAL.

New Jersey in the Monument Celebration—Arrangements for the Land Parade—The Marine Pageant.

Gen. G. M. Dodge, Grand Marshal of the Grant Monument celebration, to occur on April 27, is busy at his headquarters, 1 Broadway. He is encouraging the attendance of cadets.

New Jersey will do its utmost towards contributing to the occasion. The First Regiment of Newark, Col. E. A. Campbell commanding; the Second Regiment of Paterson, Col. Samuel V. R. Muzzy commanding; the Third Regiment of Elizabeth, Col. Benjamin A. Lee commanding; the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City, Col. N. H. Abernethy commanding; the First Troop of Cavalry of Newark, Capt. Frederick Freylinghuysen, and Gatling Gun Company A of Orange, Capt. W. L. Fish, have signified to him their intention to parade.

Gen. Dodge has arranged that the land parade shall comprise three general divisions. The first will be composed of regulars and the militia of the various States, the second of the Grand Army Posts and kindred organizations, and the third will be made up of civic bodies.

The parade will start from Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, and after a convenient line of march, will proceed to Gen. Grant's tomb, where President McKinley will review the paraders.

The Committee on Naval Affairs appointed by Mayor Strong to take charge of the water pageant met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. This committee is composed of Chairman J. W. Miller, United States Navy; Secretary Albert R. Shuttuck, Gen. D. F. Barton, Paymaster, United States Army; Alonzo B. Cornell, Gen. Howard Carroll, Admiral Henry Erben, United States Navy; Elbridge T. Gerry, George J. Gould, S. Nicholson Kane, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy; Henry K. McHarg, Gen. Edwin C. O'Brien, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Alfred Van Santvoord, W. C. Whitney, and W. L. Strong.

A sub-committee was appointed, composed of Admiral Henry Erben, S. Nicholson Kane, and Gen. Howard Carroll, who drafted the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee on Water Parade be requested to invite, through the public press, all owners of merchant marine vessels, yacht clubs, and other marine organizations, to participate in the water parade: First, by decorating vessels which may be in the harbor on April 27, and second, by sending to the officer, who shall be appointed in charge of the water parade, the names of any vessels they may wish to participate in order that the marine interests may pay a fitting tribute to the memory of America's most distinguished soldier.

THE SARCOPHAGUS ARRIVES.

It Will Be Set in Place To-day—Guarded Against Relic Hunters.

The Montello granite sarcophagus in which the body of Gen. U. S. Grant will rest permanently will be set in its place in the Grant tomb to-day. It was removed yesterday, without injury, from the Pennsylvania Railroad yards, at Thirty-fifth Street and the North River, and remained last night at the foot of the steps leading to the tomb.

Since its arrival at the Pennsylvania yard on Monday, the sarcophagus had been carefully guarded to prevent the ravages of relic hunters. It took ten horses to draw it to the tomb. The start from the freight yard was made at 1 o'clock, and over two hours were consumed in making the journey up Eighth Avenue and the Boulevard to the tomb. The large box inclosing the stone was lashed firmly to the truck with a huge cable, and, as an additional precaution, was held from slipping backward by a windlass and a hydraulic jackscrew. As the box contained the inscription, "Sarcophagus for Tomb of Gen. Grant," in large letters, the truck attracted much attention. At One Hundred and Nineteenth Street four of the horses were sent back and the sarcophagus was taken the remaining distance over the asphalt street at a lively trot. Two carriages, a few passing bicyclists, and some fifty pedestrians watched the process of unloading.

To-day the sarcophagus will be partially lifted and partially hauled up the steps of the tomb, and by the use of a derrick will be set on the Quincy granite foundation.

The park policemen and watchmen at the tomb were instructed last evening to watch the sarcophagus carefully, as it was feared that some relic hunter might open the box and injure the stone.

STANDS TO HOLD 15,000 PERSONS.

Two to be Erected at the Monument—Military to be Present.

The Executive Committee, of the Grant Monument Municipal Committee met last night in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to make preliminary arrangements for the dedicatory services April 27 next. Elihu Root presided.

The principal subject before the Committee was the provision for military on the occasion. Gen. Fitzgerald, Commander of the First Brigade, gave assurance that his brigade would be on hand, and Gen. McLeer gave the same assurance concerning the Second Brigade. An effort will be made to secure the Third and Fourth Brigades, and a bill will be introduced in the Legislature shortly to provide for their expenses. If these four brigades are secured the display of military will be very imposing.

The committee provided for the erection of two stands at the monument accommodating 15,000 spectators.

"Praxis" to Discuss the Charter.

"Praxis," which is the name chosen from the Greek for Miss Adele M. Fielde's advanced class for women in parliamentary procedure, met yesterday in the rooms of the League for Political Education. The debate was upon a proposition that "Praxis" occupy a house at Long Branch during the Summer, rooms to be allotted by a committee. Copies of the Greater New York charter were distributed among members, and that document will be the subject for future debate and motions under the rules.

Secretary Gage Will Be Present.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Secretary Gage to-day accepted the invitation of Mayor Strong and the Grant Monument Association to be present at and take part in the ceremonies attending the transfer of the Grant Monument to New York City on April 27.

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Our Spring styles are on exhibition.

Also;
Desirable patterns
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Best Quality Moquette,
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Best Quality Velvet,
88 cts.
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Lord & Taylor,
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TO FIGHT SIDEWALK BILLS

Citizens Ready and Determined to Combat the Proposed New Finn Stoop-Line Measure.

ATTITUDE OF MAYOR STRONG.

The Belief that He Sanctioned the First Bill Helped to Get It Through the Legislature—The Canvass to be Kept Up—Ex-Senator Hill Quoted.

The opponents of sidewalk obstruction and stoop-line legislation felt a lively appreciation yesterday of the victory which they had won. The discussion before the Mayor developed that the substantial business interests of the city are solidly arrayed against the growing evil of street and sidewalk obstruction.

The taxpayers have been slow in taking hold of the question, but they at last appear to be thoroughly aroused. The Mayor's disapproval of the Finn Stoop Line bill gives them the advantage. For one thing, they are now organized and united to oppose every measure of the kind that is introduced at Albany. In the next place, they confidently expect that the Legislature, in view of the developments here, will not feel disposed to waste any more time on bills of this class, which are so strongly condemned by the citizens of New York.

Assemblyman Finn made his canvass of the Legislature quietly, and had a majority of votes promised before the general public knew the scope of his bill. The measure was adroitly put through a Republican Legislature on the undisputed assertion that Mayor Strong favored it. It was claimed that he, in a manner, stood sponsor for it; that it had been drawn under his direction and amended to fully meet his views and wishes. The Mayor's veto of the bill proves that he was not sponsor for its construction, though he admits sanctioning the preparation of a bill that would tend to prevent a monopoly of stoop-line privileges. His assertions at Tuesday's hearing proved, furthermore, that he is as utterly oppose to sidewalk obstruction as those business men who have carried on the fight against the Finn and Leonard measures.

A Thorough Campaign Planned.

What the Mayor desires, as he explained to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, if it is impossible or impracticable to wipe out all sidewalk traffic, is a plan that will give the people equal privileges in the use of their own stoop lines and at the same time prevent the renting of these places and all other sidewalk space. In spite of the general belief at Albany that Mayor Strong favored the Finn bill, there was a majority for it in the Senate of only one vote. The opponents of this legislation now say that they will make a canvass at Albany which will prevent the passage of the new Finn bill. They expect to make the fight so thorough as to give the scheme its quietus for this session at least.

"I feel very sure that the proposed bill can be defeated at Albany," said Lawyer E. M. Wight yesterday. "The result of our victory before Mayor Strong will be far-reaching. It will certainly open the eyes of the Legislature to the injustice of passing bills on municipal questions which our Board of Aldermen is abundantly qualified to regulate. We can show that Mayor Strong, Commissioner Collis, Commissioner Waring, and many other city officials are against legislation to permit the use of the stoop line for business purposes. How our Republican Legislature can pass a bill of this kind under such circumstances I can't see."

Quoting ex-Senator Hill.

Ex-Senator Hill's recent remarks on the dangerous tendency toward State paternalism are quoted with good effect by those citizens who maintain that the Legislature ought not to interfere with such questions as the regulation of stoop lines and sidewalk privileges in cities.

The leaders in the movement to head off this species of legislation declared that the Democrats were already divided on the issue, and that Mr. Finn could not rally as much support from either party as he did in the first instance.

The opponents of street obstruction expressed much satisfaction also over the introduction by Assem